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BOMBAY.

# The Bombay Chronicle

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HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 94 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1914. ONE ANNA


## SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in.....18 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSELLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in. 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in..... 20 ,,
Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

| Date of Sailing. | Steamers. | Tons. | Connecting at Adenwith | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25th April | Salsette .. | 6000 | Mongolia | 10000 |
| 29th ,, | Arcadia .. | 7000 | .... | .. |
| 2nd May. | Caledonia .. | 8000 | .... | .. |
| 9th ,, | Salsette .. | 6000 | Malwa | 11000 |
| 16th ,, | Persia .. | 8000 | .... | .. |
| 23rd ,, | Salsette .. | 6000 | Mooltan | 10000 |
| 30th ,, | Macedonia .. | 10500 | .... | .. |
| 6th June | Salsette .. | 6000 | Morea | 11000 |
| 13th ,, | India .. | 8000 | .... | .. |
| 20th ,, | China .. | 8000 | Maloja | 12500 |
| 27th ,, | Arabia .. | 8000 | .... | .. |
| 4th July. | Salsette .. | 6000 | Marmora | 10500 |
| 11th ,, | Arcadia .. | 7000 | .... | .. |
| 18th ,, | Salsette .. | 6000 | Moldavia | 10000 |
| 25th ,, | Persia .. | 8000 | .... | .. |
| 1st Aug. | Salsette .. | 6000 | Med na | 12500 |
| 8th ,, | Caledonia .. | 8000 | .... | .. |
| 15th ,, | Salsette .. | 6000 | Mongo | 10000 |
| 22nd ,, | India .. | 8000 | .... | .. |
| 29th ,, | Salsette .. | 6000 | Egypt | 8000 |

All the Company's Steamer are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000. tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

| | SINGLE "A" rate. | RETURN. "B" rate. | "A" rate. | "B" rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| To MARSEILLES ...Rs. | 594 or Rs. | 495 Rs. | 891 or Rs. | 742-8. |
| ,, LONDON .....Rs. | 627 or Rs. | 528 Rs. | 940-8. or Rs. | 792. |

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY.
Acting Superintendent,
184 P. O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.

To Japan *via* Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

| Steamers. | Commander. | Ton | Arrival | Departure |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| KamakuraMaru | Hori | 6126 | 12th.April. | 25th. April |
| Rangoon Maru | Yamoshita | 5143 | 17th. ,, | 27th. ,, |
| Kawachi Maru | Christiansen | 6163 | 26th. ,, | 7th. May. |
| Penang Maru | Murazumi | 4963 | 6th. ,, | 17th. ,, |
| Izaba Maru | Shinobe | 6189 | 16th.May | 27th May. |

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

ESTD. 1885. ESTD. 1885.

BY APPOINTMENT.

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ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE CORPORATION LTD.

Assets Exceed ... ... Rs. 3,00,00,000
Claims Paid ... ... 7,50,00,000

*Special Policies and Low Quotations for—*

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*INDIAN BRANCH:*—
12-14 Church Gate St., BOMBAY,
(P. O. Box 112.)

Manager for India—G.M. ROSE.

## SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.
TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

| Steamers. | To | Leave Bombay about. | Leave Karachi about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| City of Karachi | A&C | 5566† | .... | 22nd April.... |
| City of Lahore | A&C | 6875 | .... | 29th April... |
| City of Birmingham | A&C | 7475‡ | .... | 25th ,, .. |
| City of Calcutta | A&C | 7630‡ | .... | 10th June.. |
| City of Benares | A&C | 6984 | .... | 20th June .. |
| City of Manchester | A&C | 5551 | 24th June | .... |
| City of York | A&C | 7811‡ | .... | 24th June. |

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.
‡"City of Manchester" and City of Karachi calls Marseilles and Plymouth.
†These Steamers call at Port Sudan.
Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.
†Carries neither Doctor nor Stewardess.

| FARES. | 1st Class Single. | 1st Class Return. | 2nd Class Single. | 2nd Class Return. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Marseilles .. | 578 | 891 | 429 | 649 |
| London via Marseilles .. | 653 | 1091 | 489 | 809 |
| Liverpool .. | 605 | 957 | 462 | 704 |
| London via Marseilles from Liverpool | -- | 999 | -- | 737 |

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each in FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutcher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply —Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bats and Sons ...ay.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1880.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..Yen. 48,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 18,550,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Antung Hsien | Liaoyang | Osaka |
| Changchun | Calcutta | Pekin |
| Dairel Dalney) | London | Ryojun (Port Arthur) |
| Hankow | Lyons | San Francisco |
| Harbin | Pengtien | Shanghai |
| Hongkong | (Mukden) | Tienling |
| Honolulu | Nagasaki | Tientsin |
| Kobe | Newchwang | Tokyo |
| | New York. | Tsingtan. |
| Los Angles | Cal. U.S.A: | |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box N. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade P— Fort, B— BAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital .....£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital .....£1,00..000
Reserve Fund .....£1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | Chittagong | Zanzibar |
| Bombay | Rangoon | Mombasa |
| Madras | Mandalay | Nairobi |
| Karachi | Colombo | Nakuru |
| Lahore | Kandy | Kisuma |
| Amritsar | Newera-Eliya | Jinja |
| Delhi | Aden (Camp) | Kampala |
| Cawnpore | Aden (Steamer Point) | Entebbe |
| Tuticorin | | |
| Cochin | | |

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

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(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND to DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Routes.
DUMRA 1695, Thur. 23rd April a.m., ‡C. M. LHASA, 2184, Fri. 24th April *6 a. m., Direct LINGA, 2185, Mon. 27th April 11 a.m. †P. D. & C. M.

‡Cutch Mandvie.
*or later arrival of English mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "DUMRA" 1695 tons, on Thursday the 23rd April, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARJORA," 3,164 tons, on Thursday the 23rd April, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomrah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

| Steamer. | Tonnage. | Sailing on or about. |
|---|---|---|
| †PURNEA | 3306 | Thursday, 30th April |
| *PUNDUA | 3305 | ,, 14th May. |
| †PENTAKOTA | 3418 | ,, 28th ,, |
| *PALAMCOTTA | 3413 | ,, 11th June. |

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

21st April, 1914.

## SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

| Steamer. | Tonnage. | Captain. | Leave Bombay |
|---|---|---|---|
| SCINDIA ..... | 5106 | Wm. Kelso | 21st Apl. ,, |
| CASTALIA ... | 6388 | G. Mitchell | 1st May |
| ELYSIA ..... | 6368 | J. A. Coverley | 23rd ,, ,, |
| Massilia | 5091 | J. Thomson | 9th. June 1914 |
| Olympia | 5124 | J. Kinnaird | 24th. June 1914 |
| Circassia | 6722 | C.S. Osborne R.N.R. | 11th July 1914 |
| Scindia | 5106 | Wm. Kelso | 25th July 1914 |
| Castalia | 6388 | G. Mitchell | 10th. Aug. 1914 |
| Elysia | 6368 | J.A. Coverley | 24th.Aug. 1914 |
| Massilia | 5091 | J. Thomson | 12th Sept. 1914 |
| Olympia | 5124 | J. Kinnaird | 23rd.Sept. 1914 |
| Circassia | 6722 | C.S.Osborne R.N.R. | 12th Oct. 1914 |
| Scindia | 5106 | Wm. Kelso | 21st Oct. 1914 |
| Castalia | 6388 | G. Mitchell | 6th Nov. 1914 |
| Elysia | 6368 | J.A. Coverley | 21st. Nov. 1914 |

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

| | Single. Rs. | Return. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay to Suez ..... | 413 | 627 |
| Bombay to Port Said ..... | 446 | 677 |
| Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool ..... | 653 | 999 |
| Bombay to London overland from Marselles and back from Liverpool ..... | 653 | 999 |
| Bombay to Gibraltar ..... | 590 | 891 |
| Bombay to Liverpool ..... | 605 | 957 |
| Bombay to New York ..... | 841 | 1,429 |
| Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez ..... | 448 | |

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with very comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

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FANCY CAKES A SPECIALITY.

(Local and up-country orders promptly and carefully attended to).

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MESSRS. MARTIN & CO., Managing Agents,

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**Improved Schemes of Children's Endowments and Annuities, Marriage Dowries** for Daughters, **Educational Incomes** for Sons.
**Special Provident Assurances,** a new and attractive scheme.
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**FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE:—**
The Company is prepared to stand surety for Government and Municipal Officers, and Employees in Railways, Banks and other public and private Offices, as well as for private individuals.

*For Prospectus and Particulars apply to:—*
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GOERZ CAMERAS
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**LADIES** will find the charm of this fascinating hobby greatly enhanced by the use of a Tenax camera. Tenax cameras are so portable, simple and elegant. The Tenax cameras can be carried for hours without inconvenience or regret at being burdened with a camera, even if no exposures be made, and it is generally when entirely unexpected that we meet with the most pictorial subjects.

The Tenax cameras are capable of the finest and best photography and will do work of which the most advanced photographer can have reason to be proud.

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|---|---|
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| Paid up Capital ... ... | 5,00,000 |
| Reserve Funds ... ... | 65,000 |
| Claims Paid Over ... ... | 1,50,000 |

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| FUNDS | CLAIMS PAID |
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| Rs. 4,50,00,000 | Rs. 4,00,00,000 |

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declared in respect of the last Triennium.

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Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

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THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000
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Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

Further particulrs on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,

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Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

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may be had on application to—

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YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

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WANTED.—In Hampton Court College Mussoorie, a TEACHER for a Junior Class. Apply to the PRINCIPAL. 1590

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WANTED SURGICAL NURSE. Some experience of theatre work essential. Salary Rs. 75.—Apply to Miss GRANT, Ramsay Hospital, Naini Tal. 1591

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WANTED a SHORTHAND TYPIST with experience of typewriter mechanism. Apply stating salary required to Post Box No 324, Bombay. 2355

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WANTED—A Mechanical 1st class Engineer having a thorough experience of Ginning, Pressing, Spinning, and Weaving Mills. Pay Rs. 200-300—Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to SAIT JAI NARAIN RANIWALA, Khurja City. 1591

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WANTED—GUARDIANS to apply for prospectus of National Medical College of India. Teaches L. M. S. and M. B. subjects. Annual Scholarships offered by Dr. S. K. MULLICK, M. S., M. D., Rs. 50 and 40 (Matriculates 30, and Rs. 25 non-Matriculates. Apply to The DENA. 301, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

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WANTED.—Situation as a MANAGING CLERK in a Solicitors firm from June 1914, by a young energetic Hindu, Matriculate, well read in law with an aim to pass the High Court pleader's examination and ten years experience in correspondence and accounts. Business capabilities guaranteed. For further particulars address "G" C/o. "Bombay Chronicle." 2299

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WANTED a SUPERINTENDENT for the Victoria Memorial Orphanage and Technical School, Hyderabad. Salary Rs. 400—50—700, with free quarters and carriage allowance.

Applicants must know Urdu and possess a thorough practical knowledge of carpentry, cane-weaving, polishing and bookbinding and be capable of administering the business of a large Institution.

For particulars apply to THE HONORARY SECRETARY to the Executive Committee of the Victoria Memorial Orphanage. 1551

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APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of SUPERINTENDENT of the Commissioner in Sind's PRINTING PRESS at Karachi, on a salary of Rs. 350 rising by annual increments of Rs. 20 to Rs. 450 per mensem, with house rent up to a limit of Rs. 100 per mensem. Applications should be accompanied with testimonials, and should state, age, qualifications and previous experience. Training as a practical printer and ability to administer a large printing press essential.—Applications should reach the COMMISSIONER in Sind before the 30th April 1914. 1593

## WANTED.

WANTED—TRAINED Musicians—3 cornet players (two firsts and one second), 1 tenor trombone, 1 base B flat, 1st clarionet B flat, 2 Horns (one first and one second). Must enlist as sepoy musicians.—For particulars. Apply BAND PRESIDENT, 16th Rajputs, Jubbulpore. 1496

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WANTED for St. Paul's High School, Raipur (C.P.), a B. Sc. or B. A. in Physics and Chemistry, on Rs. 80 p.m. Preference will be given to a man strong in Mathes. and possessing experience in teaching.—Apply with copies of testimonials to THE MANAGER. 1497

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WANTED—A passed Accountant, who will also work as Head Clerk for the Office of the State Engineer, Panna. Salary Rs. 60 p. m. He must know Urdu, Hindi and English. Preference will be given to experienced hands.—Apply with copies of testimonials to DEWAN, Panna, before 30th April 1914. 1590

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WANTED—A TRAVELLING INSPECTOR OF ACCOUNTS with at least five years' experience of an independent charge of a district. Salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 according to qualifications. A European or Anglo-Indian wanted only. Apply direct with testimonials to CHIEF AUDITOR and ACCOUNTANT, Barsi Light Railway, Kurduvadi, Deccan. 1693

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WANTED immediately HEAD READER to take charge of the Reading Branch of the Office of the Superintendent, Govt. Printing, India. Salary Rs. 200—10—250 Permanent. Preference will be given to candidates with European experience. Apply with copies of testimonials to J. J. MEIKLE, Supt., 8 Hastings Street, Calcutta. 1435

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WANTED 3 LADY TEACHERS for the following posts in Bombay Education Society's Girls' High School. Church of England communicant.

A TEACHER for lower school, salary Rs 50 with board and lodging.

An ASSISTANT KINDERGARTEN TEACHER, salary Rs. 50 with board and lodging.

A TEMPORARY TEACHER for Standard VII from 15th June to October, 1914, salary Rs. 65 with board and lodging.

Apply with testimonials to THE HONY. SECRETARY. 1682

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GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, RANGOON.—WANTED for the Government College, Rangoon.—

(1) A PROFESSOR OF PHILOSOPHY for four months from 1st June, 1914. Pay Rs. 400 per mensem. Applicants should have taken the M.A. degree of a University in the first class and have had experience in College work.

(2) A LECTURER IN PHILOSOPHY for four months or possibly for a longer period from 1st June, 1914. Pay Rs. 200 per mensem. Applicants should have taken the M.A. degree of a University and experience in teaching is desirable.

Applications should be addressed to THE PRINCIPAL Government College, Rangoon. 1500

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Pure dry Active Yeast for distilleries and bakeries. Apply for free samples and quotations to "YEAST," C/o. "Bombay Chronicle." 2297

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FOR SALE ON THE NILGIRI—GORE HOUSE, KOTAGIRI, with 40 acres of land. Price Rs. 15,000.—Apply to Messrs. EDGE & GENGE, Solicitors, Octacamund. 1524

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FOR SALE—Quantity of pure Bismuth Metal for Chemical Manufacturers and Type Foundries. Apply to "BISMUTH," C/o. "Bombay Chronicle." 2297

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FOR SALE.—Best ALPHONSO and PAIRIE MANGOES and other fruits. Mangoes shipped to England. Send for Price List. DHOBLE & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 2302b

---

FURNISHED FLAT TO LET for six months from middle or end of May. Top floor. Orient Club Building, Chowpatty. Europeans only, apply

C. ROBINSON,

2356 Orient Club Building, Chowpatty.

---

MOTOR CAR FOR SALE.—(The Property of R. D. Sethna, Esqr., Official Assignee, Bombay proceeding to Europe).

1913 Pattern 18/24 H.P. Five-Seated Siddeley-Deasey, Modelle de Luxe Torpedo Car equipped with a One-Man Hood, Glass Screen, Detachable Wheels and all Accessories.

The Car cost new 8 months ago Rs. 11,000 and was brought out to India as a special demonstration Car by the Siddeley Deasy Company's Travelling Representative and is now as good as new and in perfect running order.

Apply for further particulars and price to BOMBAY CYCLE and MOTOR AGENCY,

York Buildings, Hornby Road,

2334. Fort Bombay.

## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Well situated and breezy FLAT in Sussex Road, Byculla next to Victoria Gardens. Modern sanitary arrangements. Rent moderate. Apply to Mr PERRY on premises 0926

---

TO LET—ROOM unfurnished Rs. 50/- including E. L. & Fan, Verandah and Bathroom attached. WHITE-HOUSE. TOP FLOOR, oppt. Taj Mahal Hotel. 2357

---

AVAILABLE with European Family furnished room, with verandah west electricity sanitary arrangements to suit two chums terms inclusive Rs. 75 each.—Apply "X.," C/o "Bombay Chronicle." 2360.

## TO BE LET.

AVAILABLE from 1st May with private family, three rooms with nice bathrooms, for gentlemen. Good accommodation with board. Central. Apply to Box No. 419, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2350

---

WELL Furnished airy room TO LET, Apollo Bunder. Will suit married couple or two Bachelors with or without board. Electric light and fans. Apply to Box No. 525, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1600

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TO BE LET a FLAT in Crescent House Colaba Causeway. Cool and airy. Electric lights and fans sanitary arrangements. Immediate entry. Apply to HEBATBHOY ABDEALI, 118, Cutlery Bazar. 2320

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TO BE LET—From 1st May 1914 "SOMERSET HOUSE" Warden Road, Breach Candy, Khamballa Hill lately residence of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Tyabji fitted with Electric Lights and Fans, large grounds. Tennis Courts and garden. Reasonable offers invited. Apply to HUSAIN B. TYABJI Esq., 15, Marine Line, Fort, Bombay. 1842

## NOTICES.

### SANDALWOOD.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the purchase of clean sandalwood (billets, roots, chips and sawdust) amounting to 100 tons more or less, to be delivered at Vellore, North Arcot, Madras. Tenders must reach the DISTRICT FOREST OFFICER, South Vellore, North Arcot, on or before the 1st May 1914. Further particulars on application. 1657

### NOTICE.

IT IS hereby NOTIFIED that Major H. A. L. Hepper, Agent of this Railway having been granted 6 months and 11 days combined leave to England with effect from the 20th April 1914, Mr. A. C. Rumboll has been appointed by the Board of Directors to act as Agent during Major Hepper's absence.

W. H. SCOTT,
Acting Secretary.

Victoria Terminus, 17th April 1914. 262

### NOTICE.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

THE undersigned has this day (afternoon) taken over charge of the office of Agent B. B. & C. I. Railway, in succession to Major A. D. G. Shelley, R. E. (retired).

R. WOOLLCOMBE,
Agent,
B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Bombay, 18th April, 1914. 2346

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "RANGOON MARU" having arrived on the 18th instant, from JAPAN via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. Capt. J. C. Richards will be attending every morning to survey damages. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the Survey. The BILLS for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
181 Nippon Yusen Kaisha."

### MAHABLESHWAR MOTOR SERVICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

GOVERNMENT MAIL CONTRACTORS.

RE THE WAI MOTOR CAR COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION.

UNDER the kind instructions of Mr. R. D. Sethna, the Official Liquidator, in the above, the Mahableshwar Motor Service Co. Ltd., will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Garage, 11, Elphinstone Road, Poona, at 12 NOON, on SUNDAY, April the 26th, 1914.

One 40/50 H. P. 4-Cylinder, Delauney Belville Motor Car, fitted with a long type of body capable of seating 12 persons inside and 2 besides the driver, and fitted with a canopy capable of carrying about 500 lbs. of luggage.

This car is a splendid vehicle for Public Service Work, and has just been thoroughly overhauled and is in good condition and running order. 2321

### THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888.

AS AMENDED BY THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1905.

### PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS hereby given, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as amended by the City of Bombay Municipal (amendment) Act, 1905, that the undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their Meeting to be held in the month of June, 1914, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe a fresh line, in substitution for the existing regular line of the public street known as from Tardeo (Mahaluxmi) Road from its junction with Arthur and Bellasis Roads to its junction with Clerk Road and Hornby Vellard.

A plan of this street showing the existing regular line of the street and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, is deposited at the Office of the Executive Engineer Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so, at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal, may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.

Dated this 18th day of April 1914.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.
2352

## NOTICES.

### BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

ABOUT 100 sticks (5,000 sq. feet) open storage land available at Carnac Bunder from April 20th, 1914, for storage of cotton bales. Rent Rs. 20 per stick per month. Apply to

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER,
2351 Port Trust Bunder.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that as resolved and passed by the shareholders of the above company at their 39th Annual Ordinary General Meeting held this afternoon a DIVIDEND for the year ended 30th September, 1913, at Rs. 4 per share (free of incometax) will be paid, on and after Friday 1st May 1914, between 12 NOON and 3-0 p.m., (Bombay Time), at the registered office of the Company, Royal Insurance Buildings, Churchgate street Fort, Bombay, to those shareholders, whose names appear in the company's Register on 20th April 1914 on production of share certificates.

By Order,
MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
2359 Secretaries & Treasurers.

### NOTICE.

TENDERS are INVITED for the supply of BLASTING POWDER and FUZE COILS of different kinds for the working season of 1914-15 i.e. from 1st October 1914 to end of May 1915.

Forms of tender can be had from this office on payment of annas eight on any day except Sundays and holidays.

Tenders should reach this office on or before the 30th May 1914. The successful tenderer will be required to establish a factory at Bhatghar for the manufacture of powder. Each tenderer should supply 50 lbs. of powder free as a sample 25 lbs. to be tested and 25 lbs. to be kept for reference.

(Sd.) C. B. POOLEY,
Executive Engineer,
2354 Lake Whiting District.

### THE INDIAN TEA AND COMMERCE LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act).

CAPITAL Rs. 2,00,000, (two lacs) divided into 40,000 Shares of Rs. 5 each, payable at once with share application with an admission fee of Re. 1. Board of Directors—Tea Garden Managers, all-tried experts in the managements of vast and successful tea-estates yielding high percentage of dividends annually ranging from 24 to 100 P. C. Negotiations for opening a tea-garden with 4,000 acres of suitable lands and for purchasing a big working concern are nearing completion.

Demand for shares being very considerable, the Directors intend to recommend to the share holders to raise the capital to Rs. 10,00,000, (ten lacs) and to invest the amount expected to be subscribed very soon, in five big estates if not more.

For particulars apply to—

Messrs. SINHA & DAS,
Managing Agent.
383 Karimganj A. B. Ry. (Sylhet).

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MARIAMBAI widow of HAJI ALLANA SHERIFF late of Bombay Halai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant. .....Deceased.

AHMED HAJI MOOSA ALLANA Sheriff of Bombay Halai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant residing at Janjikar Street without the Fort, a Hawker in Cutlery ware. .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this ninth day of April in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and fourteen and in the Fourth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 9th day of April 1914.

Messrs. NANU HORMASJEE & Co.,
2353 Petitioner's Attorneys.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of THACKER MOWJI Munji of Bombay Lohana Hindu-Inhabitant a Merchant .....Deceased.

Nandibai widow of Mowji Munji the abovenamed deceased and step mother and natural guardian of Morarji Mowji a minor son of the abovenamed deceased of Bombay Lohana Hindu Inhabitant residing at Bapu Khote Street outside the Fort .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Ninth day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fourteen and in the fourth year of our reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 9th day of April 1914.

Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
2358 Petitioner's Attorneys.

## AUCTION SALE.

### CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF A HIGH PRESSURE STEAM ENGINE, GALVANIZED STEEL BEAM PIPES, HAMBELT COTTON ROPES, A LARGE STOCK OF AMERICAN STEEL SPLIT PULLEYS, DURVITE (CASE HARDENING), L. ALLUR'S COMPLETE BRICKS AND TILES MAKING MACHINE, &c., &c.

Under instructions from the concerned and on account and at risk of a European Firm, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of April, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Times Buildings in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. John Marshall and Co., opposite Victoria Terminus station, the following:—

Such as a very large stock of American Steel Split pulleys of various sizes, a large size new high pressure Steam Engine 16in. by 30in. by John Dalglish and Sons, a large lot of galvanized steel beam pipes, galvanized steam and gas pipes and fittings of various sizes, cast steel reducing Tees, joint cement, Bodden's new ring spindles, new reversible steel rings, drilling machines, pioneer and portable vices, centrifugal pumps, Morris hydrants, couplings and nozzles, lathes, dog chucks and face-plates of different sizes, sluice valves, French Burr stones for grinding mills, hydraulic rings, a large lot of Durvite (case-hardening), asbestor goods, a large size boiler model with all mountings complete, suitable for show, all sorts of brass and iron cocks, Dobby twine, loom forks and springs, gauge glasses, glass cylinders of different sizes, galvanized wire netting of different sizes, copper and brass gauge wire, Hinds piston ring, boiler test pump, Wakefield Flare light machine with engine, donkey pump, Wakefield's cylinder and engine oils and grease, water heaters, boiler blocks, rivets of different sizes, Mettalee Fibre packing, chain blocks, chains with brackets, Gin fixed knives, handgins, steam traps, foot valves, hydraulic ram-rings, water regulator, grinding machines, leather beltings, office furniture, Roneo duplicator typewriter, electric lights and fans with all the fittings, &c., &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st April, 1914.

### BENNETT & CO.,

No. 22. APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 21st inst., at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Arthur Bunder, Colaba, opposite the salvage Corps, on account of the concerned and belonging to Messrs. Dalaporta and Patel.

About 400 full pressed bales of high class stapled Broach cotton.

About 140 full pressed bales of high class stapled Wadwan cotton.

About 100 full pressed bales of high class stapled Bengal cotton very slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sal.

AUCTION SALE OF FINE OOMRA COTTON.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 21st inst., at 4-45 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Reclamation, behind European Cotton Exchange, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned and belonging to Messrs. Ralli Bros.

About 714 Full Pressed Bales of Fine Oomra Cotton slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 21st April, 1914.

### D'LAL AND COMPANY.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 21st April, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. D'LAL and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their premises in Elphinstone Circle, Fort, near Messrs. Kemp and Co., teak and blackwood furniture such as:—

Dining tables, arm and armless chairs, dinner waggon, meat safe, marble top tables, tile-top teapoys, corner cabinets, single and double bedsteads, Octagon tables, hatstands, umbrella stands, Lord Curzon chairs, bookstands, leather line sofas, wall and table clocks, office chairs Revolving chair, chest of drawers, file cabinet, book cases, phonographs, records, etc., etc.

D'LAL & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st April, 1914.

*Do you travel much? Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple easy to take but effective.*

## AUCTION SALE.

### MENESSE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with Sections 88 and 119 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 21st April, 1914, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:—

Soap, tea, butter, show cards, window glass, iron rivets, maps, advertising materials, patent medicine, essence, milk, iron roofing, glassware, earthenware, 14 cases champagne, 1 case brandy, old wearing apparel, bedding, cooking utensils, enamelled-ware, old newspapers, axles, lace curtains, child's cot, drums galvanized staples, sizing materials, boiled oil, 250 bags sugar, rice, iron bolts, nuts, rivets, iron bars, circle plates, deck chairs and various other articles.

Also TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd April, 1914, at 4 p. m. (S. T.), at the Combustible Warehouse, Mazagon, near Nawab's Tank:—

50 casks coal pitch, 3 cases sulphuric acid and 1 case matches.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT STORES, ETC., ETC., AT THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY STORES DEPOT, PAREL.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 28th and WEDNESDAY, the 29th April, 1914, at 1 p.m., at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel—

A quantity of railway plant, stores, etc., etc., consisting of India rubber scrap, drums, kegs, lamps of sorts, old rail pieces, tanks, leather scrap, cast, and wrought iron and steel scrap, of sorts, wood, locks, old files, brass, white metal, and lead scrap, and miscellaneous other stores.

One lot of about 24 tons old girders lying at the Company's Wharf, Colaba, will be sold at the Parel Stores Depot, which may be seen by the intending purchasers before the sale.

In the case of lots to be sold by weight the material will be weighed as soon as possible after the Auction is over, and will be in the stores yard at the risk of the purchasers, in other cases purchasers must accept as final the weights of lots which may be notified at the Auction.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month failing which the Railway Company will not be responsible for their safe custody and the goods will be resold on account and at the risk of the first purchaser.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 24th April, 1914, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), the materials for removal of the following buildings:—Building Street Nos. 10-11: 13-14: Case Nos. 32: 30: 29 Bhatwadi.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st April, 1914.

### J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF SIX MULES.

Under instructions from the Officer in charge Supplies, Bombay Brigade, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 21st day of April, 1914, at 3 p. m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at the Arsenal behind the Town Hall, Fort.

6 Mules.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st April, 1914.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND. Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,606.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary & Treasurer.

*After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new ment.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

## AMUSEMENTS.

# THE EXCELSIOR.

General Manager MR. McGRATH.

***To-night and To-morrow night only.***

**COMEDY'S CRAZE**

and you have it at the Excelsior. A Light-Hearted Entertainment. Everything Bright and Breezy, Short and Snappy.

**S CINE FUN-MAKERS.**

**FORD and DAVIS**

In Musical Comedy.

**DELAVALE & GILBERT**

Quick fire Patter Comedians.

**MADAME EMILI GELLI**

The Human Nightingale.

**FILMS OF THE FINEST.**

Including

**WIFFLES AT HIS BEST**

and one which gained *grand prix* at the Turin Exhibition.

Direct from England

**THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE.**

***At 6-30 only***

**To-night and To-morrow night**

The Great Film

**"60 YEARS A QUEEN"**

will, in response to many requests, be shown complete.

On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday the film will be Exhibited complete at both houses.

LOOK OUT for the Benefit to MISS GLADYS CUNNINGHAM.

**"LURE OF LONDON"**

A True Portrayal of London Slum Life

4000 Ft. Exclusive Right Film.

**OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE.**

***TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!***

The Scenes of the Film are without a precedent.

Also

**SWIMMING CARNIVAL.**

Never Seen Before Anywhere.

**Saturday & Sunday, Prize Matinee,**

*5-15 to 6-45 and 7 to 8-30: 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30 (S.T.) Prices half.*

**Sandhurst Road.**

Telephone No. 1266.

## AMUSEMENTS.

GREATER SUCCESS THAN EVER.

# LA SCALA

**6-30 PALACE OF VARIETIES 10.**

IN ASSOCIATION WITH

**BANDMANN-RICKARD'S EASTERN CIRCUIT.**

The **4** VAGABOND VAGABONDS **4**

Present such a

RICH MUSICAL TREAT

that has not been vouchsafed this City for a long long time.

LAST FEW NIGHTS OF

**RICHARDS BROS.** Comedy Gymnasts

**ALBERTO** THE GREAT & in Magica Nonsense

**ASSISTED BY PRETTY PIXIE LAING.**

The Latest "STAR" film Releases from London,

Another "Big" Attraction.

**FRIDAY NEXT.**

E. Hawley and Co. will present Vaudeville Melodramatic Masterpiece

**"THE BANDIT"**

The most thrilling sketch ever staged.

**THE CLEMENDOS TRIO.**

Ground Acrobats—Acrobatic Extraordinary.

Book Now.—Plan at ROSE & CO

THE

# CORONATION CINEMATOGRAPH

**Sandhurst Road, Girgaum.**

The most magnificent film to be presented this week.

**QUO VADIS"**

**World's Greatest Tragedy**

The most sublime human sacrifice ever made

The Bestial Violence of the Roman Emperor Nero.

Over 150 stupendous Scenes of terrifying vividness faithfully portrayed with all historical perfection. Being an exact Presentation of the essentical dramatic, historical, biblical and spectacular values of this masterpiece.

**3000 ft. long in three parts.**

A unique selection of scenic & comic films.

**Three shows nightly.**

7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30; 11 to 12-30.

**Saturday & Sunday, Matinee Shows 5 to 6-30.**

Prizes Given.

# AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. ***TO-NIGHT!*** Tel. No. 1271

Grand Change of Programme.

**VENGEANCE OF AN INDIAN FAKIR.**

A Sensational Drama—In 2 Parts.

See the Exciting Fight between a Man and a Leopard!

*The programme also includes;—*

Bumps .. .. .. .. .. .. .. (*Comedy*)
The Root of Evil. .. .. .. .. .. (*Drama*)
The City of Melbourne. .. .. .. .. (*Scenic*)
Four-Footed Pest .. .. .. .. .. (*Comic*)

**3 Shows Nightly—*7 to 8-15; 8-30 to 9-45; 10 to 11-15***

Saturday & Sunday. { Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30

**Films for Sale or Hire.**

# ONE PAYING COURSE.

"ACCOUNTANCY" course is taught by correspondence. No condition of age or university certificate. No study by heart. Grand reduction in fees. Course is most useful for service and promotion. Candidates are enrolling daily. Candidates are prepared for London Chamber of Commerce examination. School is recognised by Government. Do not lose this golden opportunity but write to-day for full particulars to:

C. C. EDUCATION OFFICE, POONA CITY


## ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 20.

Some rain has fallen in Assam and Bengal. The chief falls are:—Gauhati and Silachar one inch.

The temperature is now nearly normal in Northern India except in some parts of the Punjab, Bengal and Central Provinces, where the maximum temperature continued unusually low.

Forecast:—Few showers in Northeast India and the extreme north.

Earthquake report:—A very slight local shock was recorded on the Simla seismograph at 6-21 a.m.

## DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 20th April 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded in the south-western districts, moderately clouded in the northern districts and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Temperature has risen generally but is still in defect at Rawalpindi and Sirsa; the deficiency at Rawalpindi is, however, only 11deg. F. during the day to-day.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Night temperature is in defect at some stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in Sind, lightly clouded in west Rajputana and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is lower than usual at Jacobabad and Bikaner; minimum temperature is also below normal at Bikaner.

Gujrat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and Gujarat and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect at Surat and Veraval.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in defect at Saugor and normal or in excess elsewhere. Temperature is in defect at Raipur and Nagpur.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Day temperature is in slight defect in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect.

General Remarks.—No rainfall of importance has been reported. Conditions are slightly unsettled in north-west India and moderate cloud has appeared in Sind and the western half of the Punjab. Some dust or thunderstorms may occur in these last mentioned areas.

*OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on MONDAY, the 20th of April 1914.*

| STATIONS. | Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity. 8 A.M. | Rainfall. Part 24 hour. | Rainfall. Total 1st Dec. to date. | Rainfall. Variation 1st Dec. to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIAN-GULF— | | | | | | |
| Bushire | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. (19th) | 78.5 | 68.4 | 61 | .. | 10.74 | —0.12 |
| Jask | .. | 89.7 | 73.1 | 84 | .. | 4.54 | 0.48 |
| Muskat | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. (19th) | 86.8 | 70.7 | 60 | .. | ? | ? |
| PUNJAB— | | | | | | |
| Kalian | .. | 96.5 | 65.5 | 52 | .. | 1.88 | 0.25 |
| Rawalpindi | .. | 78.2 | 57.5 | 64 | .. | 15.68 | 6.00 |
| Lahore | .. | 88.7 | 63.1 | 52 | .. | 4.49 | 0.36 |
| Sirsa | .. | 91.3 | 61.0 | 46 | .. | 3.00 | 1.04 |
| Ambala | .. | 95.7 | 66.1 | 42 | .. | 3.25 | —2.54 |
| Delhi | .. | 96.8 | 73.8 | 32 | .. | 1.56 | —1.45 |
| UNITED PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Agra | .. | 102.6 | .. | 45 | .. | 0.88 | —0.85 |
| Mainpuri | .. | 102.7 | 67.4 | 32 | .. | 2.79 | 0.26 |
| Jhansi | .. | 103.7 | 75.1 | 22 | .. | 1.42 | —0.48 |
| Cawnpore | .. | 102.6 | 68.9 | 34 | .. | 1.58 | —0.55 |
| Allahabad | .. | 103.8 | 72.4 | 21 | .. | 1.98 | —0.28 |
| SIND AND RAJPUTANA | | | | | | |
| Jacobad | .. | 97.1 | 71.8 | 36 | .. | 2.45 | 1.22 |
| Karachi | .. | 84.9 | 74.8 | 84 | .. | 2.11 | 0.52 |
| Ajmer | .. | 99.8 | 72.7 | 22 | .. | 2.73 | 1.33 |
| Jaipore | .. | 101.7 | 75.2 | 12 | .. | 0.87 | —0.69 |
| Kotah | .. | 104.4 | 76.8 | 18 | .. | 1.20 | —2.02 |
| GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST— | | | | | | |
| Bhuj | .. | 101.2 | 72.2 | 74 | .. | 1.01 | 0.48 |
| Dwarka | .. | 84.1 | 77.7 | 80 | .. | 0.39 | —0.29 |
| Veraval | .. | 81.7 | 73.1 | 75 | .. | 0.11 | —0.36 |
| Rajkot | .. | 101.1 | 73.3 | 70 | .. | 0.08 | —0.45 |
| Bhavnagar Para | .. | 101.0 | 76.2 | 66 | .. | 0.04 | —0.61 |
| Surat | .. | 94.9 | 72.8 | 69 | .. | 0.04 | —0.33 |
| Ahmedabad | .. | 104.6 | 77.1 | 64 | .. | 0.09 | —0.32 |
| Dessa | .. | 104.4 | 74.1 | 60 | .. | 0.16 | —0.36 |
| Neemuch | .. | 100.1 | 76.0 | 30 | .. | 0.14 | —0.70 |
| Indore | .. | 99.8 | 70.1 | 32 | .. | 0.70 | —0.30 |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Jubbulpore | .. | 99.1 | 69.1 | 49 | .. | 7.01 | 4.27 |
| Saugor | .. | 99.3 | 71.6 | 18 | .. | 2.20 | —0.25 |
| Hoshangabad | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Khandwa | .. | 104.0 | 76.2 | 29 | .. | 0.30 | —0.92 |
| Akola | .. | 106.4 | 71.6 | 34 | .. | 1.06 | —1.08 |
| Amraoti | .. | 104.0 | 74.2 | 43 | .. | 2.13 | —0.03 |
| Nagpur | .. | 100.5 | 74.0 | 54 | .. | 4.30 | 1.43 |
| Chanda | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Raipur | .. | 92.2 | 69.8 | 71 | .. | 4.71 | 2.04 |
| KONKAN— | | | | | | |
| Bombay | .. | 87.5 | 76.4 | 76 | .. | 0.15 | —0.45 |
| Ratnagiri | .. | 87.5 | 75.1 | 75 | .. | .. | —0.81 |
| Mormugao | .. | 86.4 | 77.1 | 77 | .. | .. | —1.67 |
| Kaiwar | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD— | | | | | | |
| Malegaon | .. | 103.7 | 72.1 | 37 | .. | 0.08 | —0.83 |
| Ahmednagar | .. | 100.1 | 69.2 | 36 | .. | 0.16 | —1.50 |
| Poona | .. | 99.3 | 66.1 | 45 | .. | 0.04 | —1.49 |
| Sholapur | .. | 104.0 | 76.8 | 33 | .. | 0.01 | —1.93 |
| Bijapur | .. | 102.4 | 75.6 | 42 | .. | 0.24 | —1.75 |
| Belgaum | .. | 96.6 | 67.1 | 23 | .. | 0.82 | —2.59 |
| Aurangabad | .. | 100.5 | 70.6 | 22 | .. | 0.01 | —1.57 |
| Nizamabad (Indur). | .. | 105.1 | 79.4 | 54 | .. | 0.44 | —1.80 |
| Hyderabad | .. | 104.1 | 77.2 | 67 | .. | 0.26 | —2.67 |
| MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON— | | | | | | |
| Mangalore | .. | 89.1 | 76.9 | 69 | .. | 0.93 | —3.39 |
| Calicut | .. | 88.9 | 78.5 | 81 | .. | 4.67 | —4.36 |
| Cochin | .. | 92.8 | 80.9 | 74 | .. | 5.18 | —0.22 |
| Colombo | .. | 91.5 | 77.3 | 82 | .. | 33.67 | —0.42 |
| MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE— | | | | | | |
| Masulipatam | .. | 93.3 | 80.8 | 78 | .. | 0.93 | —6.37 |
| Bellary | .. | 105.8 | 79.3 | 36 | .. | 0.56 | —2.40 |
| Cuddapah | .. | 107.6 | 81.9 | 47 | .. | 3.48 | —1.66 |
| Madras | .. | 92.9 | 78.8 | 82 | .. | 30.78 | 9.96 |
| Bangalore | .. | 94.8 | 73.8 | 63 | .. | 4.19 | —0.80 |
| Coimbatore | .. | 102.9 | 73.7 | 72 | .. | 4.87 | —1.95 |
| Trichinopoly | .. | 101.7 | 80.2 | 73 | .. | 11.94 | 2.13 |
| Negapatam | .. | 90.2 | 81.4 | 90 | .. | 53.59 | 22.59 |

## STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

**The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—**

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 20th April was 30·121 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

## TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 19th April 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr | ..Inches. | 29 842 |
| Temperature of Air .. .. | ..degrees | 81.7 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer .. .. | .. ,, | 75.3 |
| Dew Point .. .. | .. ,, | 72.8 |
| Relative umidity of Air .. .. | .. ,, | 0.750 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10) | | 1.4 |
| Maximum temperature of Air .. | ..degrees | 87.5 |
| Minimum do do .. .. | .. ,, | 75.4 |
| General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight | | W. SE, WNW. |
| Movement of Wind do .. .. | | miles 130 |
| Fall of Rain .. .. | .. | inches |
| Total fall during month .. .. | .. | .. |
| Do. do. year .. .. | .. | .. |
| Additition fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 9th .. | | |

## SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of Water is at Prince's Dock sill.

| 1914. | High Water. Day of month. | Bombay Mean Time. h | m | Depth on sill. ft. | in. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Day of week. | April. | | | | |
| Mon. | 20 | | 3a | 25 | 4 |
| | | | 15 | 23 | 3 |
| Tues. | 21 | m 8 | 14a | 25 | 6 |
| | | 8 | 39 | 24 | 9 |
| Wed. | 22 | m 9 | 5a | 25 | 8 |
| | | 9 | 30 | 24 | 10 |
| Thurs. | 23 | m | 33a | 25 | 11 |
| | | 10 | 40 | 26 | 6 |
| Fri. | 24 | m 11 | 10 | 27 | 1 |
| | | 10 | 57a | 26 | 6 |
| Sat. | | m 11 | 40 | 27 | 7 |
| | | 11 | 24a | 26 | 7 |
| Sun. | 26 | 0 | 10a | 27 | 10 |
| | | 1 | 51a | 26 | 6 |

| 1914 | Low Water. Day of months. | Bombay Mean Time. h | m | Depth Sill. ft. | in. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Day of week. | April | | | | |
| Mon. | | m 2 | 35 | 1 9 | 4 |
| | | 2 | 20 a | 1 | 7 |
| Tues. | 21 | m 3 | 14 | 18 | 6 |
| | | 3 | 10 a | 19 | 5 |
| Wed. | 22 | m | 45 | 17 | 10 |
| | | 3 | 50 a | 19 | 2 |
| Thurs. | 23 | m | 12 | 1 | 2 |
| | | | 38 | 16 | 7 |
| Fri. | 24 | m 4 | 5 a | 18 | 8 |
| Sat. | 25 | m 5 | 4 | 16 | 1 |
| | | 5 | 30 a | 18 | 9 |
| Sun. | 26 | 5 | 30 | 15 | 9 |
| | | 6 | 1 a | 18 | 8 |

The following are the hours of, sunrise and sunset according to India Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

| April. | Sunrise. | Sunset. |
|---|---|---|
| 20. (Mon) | 6h. 19m. | 6h. 57m. |
| 21. (Tues.) | 6h. 18m. | 6h. 57m. |
| 22. (Wed.) | 6h. 17m. | 6h. 58m. |
| 23. (Thur.) | 6h. 16m. | 6h. 58m. |
| 24. (Fri.) | 6h. 15m | 6h. 58m. |
| 25. (Satur). | 6h. 15m | 6h. 59m. |
| 26. (Sun.) | 6h 14m | 6h. 59m |

PHASES OF MOON.—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Full Moon | April. 10th. | 6h. | 58. 2m. | P.M. |
| Perigree. | do. 10th. | | | |
| Last Quarter. | do. 17th. | | | |
| New Moon, | do. 25th. | 4h. | 51. 9m | P.M. |
| Apogee. | do. 23rd. | 11.0h. | | P.M. |
| rst Quarter. | May. 3rd. | 11h. | 59. 0m. | A.M. |


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A remedy to those suffering from Rash or Hives.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

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## SHIPPING

### ARRIVALS.

April 20th

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19th S.S. Castalia | Mitchell | Liverpool Mar. 27 |
| S.S. Warturm | Koull | Hamburg Mar. 1 |
| S.S. Clematis | Gunn | Calcutta Apr. 8 |
| S.S. Dumra | Anderson | Busreh Apr. 11 |
| S.S. Lightning | Connor | Calcutta Mar. 4 |
| 20th S.S. Adalia | Perry | Busreh Apr. Apr. 4 |

### DEPARTURES.

April 20th

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| S.S. Linga | Cuthbush | Karachi. |
| S.S Sildra | Bryn | Calcutta. |
| S.S. Semiramis | Pavisich | Trieste via Karachi. |
| S.S Scindia | Kelso | Marseilles & Liverpool |
| S.S. Sutherland | Longtaff | Calcutta. |
| S.S. City of Lahore | Mc. Fee | Marseilles and Liverpool viz Karachi. |

The following vessels began to load on Yestarday.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Steamer | Dumra | for Persian Gulf |
| ,, | Castalia | for Liverpool etc, |
| ,, | Rangoon Maru | for Kobe etc. |

S.S. Castalia:—The Anchor Line steamer Castalia, 4,086 tons. Captain G. Mitchell, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Liverpool, which port she had left on March 27 with a general cargo and passengers

S.S Warturm:—The Hansa Line steamer Warturm, 3,127 tons, Captain M. Koull, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Hamburg, which port she had left on March 13, with a general cargo.

S.S. Clematis:—The steamer Clematis, 2,329 tons, Captain A Gunn, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, which port she had left on April 8, with a cargo of coal.

S.S. Dumra:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain A. T. Anderson, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh, which port she had left on April 11, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Lightning:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Lightning, 2.122 tons. Captain E W. Connar, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, which port she had left on March 4, with a general cargo and passengers

S.S. Adalia:—The steamer Adalia, 2,382 tons. Captain Perry, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, which port she had left on April 11, with ballast and 2 passengers.

S.S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Linga, 951 tons. Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Sutherland:—The steamer Sutherland, 2,277 tons, Captain A. Longstaff, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with ballast.

S.S. Sildra:—The steamer Sildra, 2.097 tons. Captain E. Beyn, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with ballast.

S.S. Semiramis:—The A. L. S. N. Coy's steamer Semiramis, 2,552 tons, Captain P Pavisich, sailed yesterday for Trieste via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S.S. Scindia:—The Anchor Line steamer Scindia, 3,253 tons, Captain W. Kelso, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Inaba Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Inaba Maru, left Kobe for Hongkong, via Moji on Saturday.

S. S. Salsette:—The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Salsette with the outward Mails of the 10th instant left Aden at 6 p.m. on April 19th and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

Monday, April, 20th 1914.

P. DOCK.

| SHED STEAMER | CAPT. | AGENTS |
|---|---|---|
| B Montebello | Smith | J. F. & Co |
| F. Rangefels | Kinkens | W. & A. G & Co |
| H. Mauseri | Gore | T. M. & Co |
| M Konig | Coltzan | A. S. & Co |
| M. Clotsham | Johnston | J. M. & Co |
| N. C an Shaw | Edward | J. F. & Co. |
| O. Iskra | Miljan | S. Smiett & Co |

V. DOCK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Exford | Donaran | J. M. & Co |
| 6 Highland Monarch | Scott | J. M. & Co |
| 7. Rodesia | Couch | Ralli Bros |
| 9. Politician | Woxfiden | K. N. & Co |
| 8. ArlingtonCourt | M. Rooks | G. M & Co |
| 12 & 13. Cape Finisterre | Wilson | J. F. & Co |
| 15 Kirklee | Burn | W. & A. G. & Co |
| 16. Breconian | Jones | D. N. & Sons. |

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 7 India | Talbot | P. & O. S. N. & |
| 18. Tanyabi | Kaas A. M. | Iceward & Co |

H. W. V. D.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dumro | Anderson | M. M. & Co |

HARBOUR WHARF.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Homayun | Courtenay | T. M. & Co |

M. W. D. D.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Burjora | Cammade | M. M. & Co |

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Aviemoor | Kefod | T. Jeewandas & Co |
| Adalia | Perry | |
| Alavi | Richardson | T. M. & Co |
| Banca | Garwood | P. & C. N. & Co |
| Crown | Richards | D. N. & Sons. |
| Cape Corto | Key | T. M. & Co |
| Clan Macdouyall | Price | J. F. & Co |
| Clan Ferguson | Jones | W. & A. G & Co |
| Caledonia | Dowell | P. & O S. N. Co |
| Clematis | Gunn | |
| Castalia | Mitchell | W. & A. G. & C. |
| Dunpal | Donovan | W. & A. G. & Co |
| Dvarka | Moxon | M. M. & Co |
| Dvanha | Hickey | P. & O. S. N. & Co |
| Dunbarmoor | Thompson | W. & A. G. & Co |
| Grd Berenyl | Bela | Jurras |
| Ferrara | Feathers | S. W. & Co |
| Fazilka | Rose | M. M. & Co |
| Hallamshire | True | T. M. & Co. |
| Kurmark | Reimer | W. & A. G & Co |
| Kamakura Maru | Hori | N. Y. K. |
| Lichfield | Connor | M. M. & C. |
| Luzon Maru | Miyata | O. S.K. |
| Oceana | Romico | T. M. & Co |
| Okara | Maude | M. M. & Co |
| Orna | Hewitt | M. M. & Co |
| Otello | Turn | J. F. & Co |
| Reichenfels | Kishetin | W. & A. G. & Co |
| Rightwing | Connor | M. M. & C |
| Rangoon Maru | Kamoshita | N. Y. K. |
| Sabine | Chave | K. N. & Co |
| Steuntum | Hatenkeir | T. M. & Co |
| Sumatra | Potter | P. & O. S N Co |
| St. Veronica | Stabb | T. M. & Co |
| Upada | Brocq | M. M. & Co |
| Virawa | Crookston | M. M & Co |
| Warturn | Koull | W. & A. G. & C |

## PLOT TO BLACKMAIL A PRIMA DONNA.

### ITALIAN'S CRUEL FRAUD ON AMERICAN LADY.

At Taranto Assizes on March 28, Innocents Cicala, editor of a local journal, and a Socialist candidate for Parliament, was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment and an extra year's special police surveillance for blackmailing Miss Dorothy MacVane, an American opera singer, says the Milan correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle."

While she was acting as prima donna in "La Traviata" at the Opera House there, the young singer was subjected to a vindictive persecution as an alleged spy in the pay of France.

Cicala, who needed funds for his political propaganda, saw his chance, and pretending a protound sympathy in the lady's trouble, offered to champion her cause. Finally he paid an urgent visit to her hotel with the proof sheets of an outrageously defamatory article, which he stated was about to be published in important Roman and Milanese newspapers. He could get the article suppressed, he said, for £500. In her distress at the threatened ruin of her career, Miss MacVane offered the man all the ready money, jewellery, and costly furs she had with her. When, the following day, the editor called for the remainder of the money, several correspondents of other newspapers, hidden in the room, overheard the conversation and pouncing upon the blackmailer, had him arrested.

## LADY MINISTERS.

Apropos of the new church for women only just inaugurated at Liscard, it is interesting to note, says the "Christian World," that the Baptist Church at Richwood, West Virginia, is ministered to by two ladies, Rev. Miss Helen Hill was ordained as pastor of the church more than two years ago, having previously served as church missionary. A sister of Miss Hill, at present engaged in temperance work in Oregon, is also an ordained Baptist minister. Miss Hill's assistant in the Richwood Church is Miss Ethel Cover, a woman of rare culture and talent, and a graduate of the Baptist Training School of Chicago. During the ministry of Miss Hill the building has been greatly enlarged, and the church, which now seats 500, out of a population of 6,000, is crowded.


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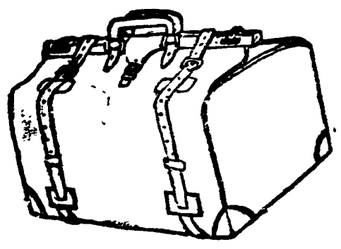

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| Brass Mounted ,, ,, ,, ... ... ... ... ... | ,, 135 |

The above prices include best quality NEVER RUST METAL BITS, and are NET CASH, Patent leather Pad Cloths with fancy patent leather binding, crests, etc., extra.

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"EQUINOINT." Infallible for Spavins, Swollen Joints, Ring-bones, etc. ... ... Rs. 10-0
"BICKMORE'S GALL CURE." A perfect remedy for Girth Galls, Sore Shoulders etc. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... Re. 1-0
"PROPERT'S HARNESS COMPOSITION." Unsurpassed for preserving harness ... Re. 1-0
PROPERT'S SADDLE SOAP. An ideal dressing for Brown Saddlery ... ... As. 12
DAY and HEWITT'S never failing "KOSSOLIAN BLOOD SALTS" for horses out of condition ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...per tin Re. 1-0

**DUNNETT & Co.,**

HARNESS SPECIALISTS, BOMBAY.

# CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

***Rs. 83 each.***

THREE ALUMINUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

***Rs. 45 each.***

**THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE**

## CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET,


# COMMERCIAL.

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

### IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Bombay, 20th April 1914.

| *Packages.* | *Rs.* | *From* | *Banks.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 490 bars Silver | 9,75,000 | London | Yokohama. |
| 109 ,, ,, | 2,25,000 | ,, | Mercantile |
| 305 ,, ,, | 6,00,000 | ,, | Eastern. |
| 148 ,, ,, | 3,00,000 | ,, | Chartered. |
| 4 parcels ,, | 79 | ,, | Hongkong. |
| 3 boxes sovs | 1,05,000 | Jeddah | Comptoir. |

### MONEY.

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay is 32 lakhs up.

### EXCHANGE.

The market is quiet but steady and rates are unchanged. There is little business doing either way.

We quote :—

| | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|
| BANKS SELLING— | | |
| T. T. ready .. .. .. | 1 | 1-32 |
| D D. mail .. .. .. | 1 | 1-16 |
| T T. forward. to May. .. | 1 | 4 |
| BANKS BUYING— | | |
| Private D D. ready .. .. | 1 | 1-8 |
| Credits 3 m-s ready .. .. | 1 | 7-32 |
| ,, ,, forward, from 9th May. .. | 1 | 3-16 |
| ,, ,, 6 m-s ready .. | 1 | 5-16 |
| Francs 3 m-s reads .. .. .. | 170½ | |
| Marks ,, ,, .. .. .. | 138½ | |
| 60 days Hongkong .. .. .. | 143 | |
| ,, ,, Shanghai. .. .. .. | 191½ | |
| ,, ,, Japan .. .. .. .. | 148¾ | |

### BULLION.

Bar silver in London on Saturday was unchanged at 26 13/16 for ready and 27 7/8 for delivery in two months. The local market is steadier and business has been done at our quotations as under. The up-country demand is better.

| | Rs | a. | p |
|---|---|---|---|
| We quote :— | | | |
| English bar gold .....24 | 2 | 6 | |
| Australian bar gold .....24 | 1 | 6 | |
| Sovereigns.....15 | 0 | 0 | |
| Silver (cum duty) ready .....78 | 6 | 0 | |
| 1st Settlement .....78 | 1 | 0 | |
| 2nd Settlement .....78 | 1 | 0 | |

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 17th April 1914.

| | Bars | Ounces |
|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway..... | 75 | 48,517 |
| B. B & C. I. Railway .....144 | | 175,392 |

### GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market stood dull and neglicted to-day and the rate for the 30th April delivery was quoted at Rs. 95-8. The Calcutta quotations were 95-11-6 for cash and Rs. 95-9 for account.

### SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood slightly weak to-day.

David declined to Rs. 502/8 and Fazulbhai to Rs. 471¼.

Standards were placed at Rs. 1,105 and Swadeshi at Rs. 1,490.

Kohinoors changed hands at Rs. 760. Bombay Cottons were placed at Rs. 125.

Currimbhai declined to Rs. 222½ and Crescent to Rs. 115.

Swans were quoted at Rs. 260 xfidfl and Finlays at Rs. 302½ x.d.

Telephones were in demand at Rs. 82.

Bombay Burmah Trading shares changed hands at Rs. 900 for each.

Bombay Electric Tram Preference shares moved up to Rs. 175. Central Provinces Ry. shares changed hands at Rs. 123. Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares improved to Rs. 80 and deferred touched Rs. 150. Tata Hydro Ordinary shares stood unchanged at Rs. 1,065 New Mofussil changed hands at Rs. 842½.

### COTTON.

The following are the latest private cables to hand:—

*Weld and Co.*: (Liverpool):—"Small market; a little long liquidation at the advance before the close of the market." (New York): "Heavy long liquidation in a narrow market."

*Gruning*:—"Week-end statistics are very bullish. Lancashire yarn business has been good lately."

*Hornby Hemelryk*:—"Think the market is in a healthy condition if it were not for disquieting political news from America. Crop reports are conflicting, but on the whole rther unfavourable than favourable. General opinion favours same acreage as last year, therefore we advise buying new cotton."

On Saturday New York futures closed 14 to 15 points lower and New Orleans 11 points lower. The decline was due to heavy long liquidation and such fluctuations are quite natural in the markets we are now having. We do not however believe that the decline is anything more than temporary. The cable from Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk (above given) stating that the "general opinion favours acreage same as last year," comes as a surprise after all we have heard of an acreage this season of forty millions. The Bureau acreage last year was 35,622,000, and should it prove that this is not materially exceeded this year, their advice of buying new crop at present prices is sound. Anything in the neighbourhood of 6d. for new crop will ultimately be cheap, unless there are good prospects that the next seasons' crop will be *well over*, fifteen million bales, and the start is not propitious.

The tone of the local market on opening was easier and prices were Rs .2 to Rs. 3 lower than Saturday's close. The decline was in sympathy with the drop in the American markets. The enquiry for fine Broach April and May continues, and some business has also been done in fine Bengal May, but otherwise there is little doing. The market closes quiet.

For ready cotton the demand is moderate and prices are easier.

The following extracts from "The Manchester Guardian" received this mail are from their New York correspondent, under date 20th March.

Through the urgent covering of an overwhelmingly large short interest in old crop options, the cotton market has undergone a readjustment, futures advancing nearer to the level of spots. This was contrary to expectations, as it was thought that the readjustment would take place the other way round, spots declining to meet futures. The short interest had at last become unwieldy, and the continued refusal of spot holders to offer concessions brought about a sudden change in sentiment, and now it is believed that there will be little pressure in the old crop situation unless it comes from actual cotton, and there is virtually no one who believes that there is any possibility of pressure from that source—at least until the new crop begins to move. Statistics in general are taking on a bullish aspect, and it is rather difficult to calculate that there will be a sufficient supply of the actual by eliminating the amount of the low-grade cotton. Even with all the talk of a poor dry-goods trade, consumption keeps up at a record-breaking rate, and there are no reports of accumulated goods at any centre.

### FRIGHTENING OF MAY SHORTS.

The real cause of the strength of the market of late has been the frightening of the May shorts by the failure of the local stock to increase, as had been expected in view of the large March premium. It is estimated that over 250,000 bales of short May contracts have been covered during the past week, while rumours are current that there is still a considerable short interest. The new crop options have by no means shown the strength displayed by old crop months. Wall Street and foreign, especially Liverpool, interests have been quite active sellers of new crop options, and as a result the difference between the old and new has widened considerably. Even at the advance sentiment has not turned bullish, the trade believing that the marked contraction in the short interest has resulted in the market losing its chief source of strength. Advices from the South regarding the spot situation have not changed, and the rapid upward movement has failed to attract any volume of outside speculation. European trade advices are far from cheerful, and the dry goods situation in this country is at present not very encouraging.

### PLANTING WORK.

While the weather in most of the past week was decidedly favourable for rapid progress of land preparation for next crop, towards the end extreme coldness set in, virtually stopping all activity in the fields. In the extreme South-west, however, favourable weather has continued, and planting is progressing rapidly. Usually by this time in other years, however, many parts of the South-west and even South Central States have finished planting and have some cotton up. It is well that the planting has not progressed so fast this year, as the ground has been too cold for the germination of the seed. This delay in the planting will result, too, in the abandoned area being smaller. Considerable anxiety is felt regarding the seed situation in the South-west, as good seed is said to be difficult to obtain. The weather late in the week in the Eastern States was especially unfavourable, but there is still plenty of time for crop preparations in these sections. Generally, conditions in the belt are normal, or slightly better than normal. It is still rather early to consider the acreage other than tentatively, as the weather during the planting season will control the matter entirely. The expectation now is that the acreage will be larger than that of last season, and it may be added that the majority of the reports received from the belt state that the acreage last season was greatly under-estimated.

### GOVERNMENT'S GRADES STANDARDS.

Considerable satisfaction is felt throughout the cotton trade over the action of the Board of Managers of the New York Cotton Exchange in adopting the Government standards of grades, as it is believed that this move will help to modify, if it does not extinguish, the agitation against the Exchange. The Government standards of types will be used as the basis for determining the grades of all cotton for delivery upon contracts maturing on and after April 1, 1915. The Exchange, however, will retain its intermediary grades, but the tinges and stains will be classified on the basis of the Government standards instead of the New York standards as heretofore. It has been suggested to the Board of Managers by John G. Lonsdale, a member of that body, that arrangements for trading in old and new contracts should be made so that business under the grading can be started immediately. This is at present under consideration by the Board. Advices from Washington since the adoption of the Government standards by the New York Cotton Exchange indicate that the Senate is anxious that the Exchange should put the change into effect immediately, and not wait a year, as decided by the Board of Managers.

### B C T A QUOTATIONS.

| Growths. | Super Fine | Fine | Fully Good | Good | Delivery |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| H. G. Bengals .. .. .. | 187 | 177 | — | | Ready |
| M.G. Bengals .. .. | 210 | 200 | 188 | — | Ready, |
| M.G. Scind-Punjab .. .. | 195 | 185 | — | — | ,, |
| M. G. Khandeish .. .. | 206 | 196 | .. | | ,, |
| M.G. Hingunghat Wardha .. | 240 | — | — | | ,, |
| M.G. Nagpore, Kamptee .. | 247 | — | — | | ,, |
| M.G. Yeotmahi .. .. | 240 | — | — | | ,, |
| M.G. Dhamangaum, Pookaum .. .. | 231 | — | — | | ,, |
| M.G. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Staple" .. .. | 218 | 210 | — | | ,, |
| M.G. Amraoti .. .. .. | 225 | .. | — | | ,, |
| M.G. Broach .. .. .. | 278 | 274 | 272 | | ,, |
| M. G. Muttis .. .. .. | 201 | 189 | .. | | ,, |
| Saw-ginned Dharwar .. .. | .. | .. | 259 | 25 | May |
| M. G. westerns .. .. .. | .. | .. | 250 | | ,, |
| B. G. Westerns .. .. .. | .. | .. | 245 | | ,, |
| M. G. Compta .. .. .. | .. | .. | 270 | | ,, |

### OPENING PRICES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Opening Tone .. .. .. | Barely Steady |
| Estimated Sales . .. .. .. | 8,000 |
| Total Imports .. .. .. .. | 30,000 |
| **Future delivery prices —** | |
| **Months.** | |
| A.M. | 6.85 — 4 |
| M.J. | 6.83 ,, 4 |
| J.J. | 6.72 ,, 3 |
| J.A. | 6.68 ,, 7 |
| A.S. | 6.54 ,, 4 |
| S.O | 6.34 ,, 4 |
| O.N | 6.24 ,, 4 |
| N.D. | 6.18 ,, 3 |
| D.J. | 6.16 ,, 4 |

### WHEAT AND SEEDS.

*Wheat*:—The Market is steady.

| Quotations — | Rs. | a | p. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ready White, Pessi 85 % ... | 5 | 14 | 6 | R T |
| White Pessi 75 % ..... | 5 | 13 | 6 | ,, |
| White Delhi, May ..... | 5 | 14 | 9 | ,, |

*Linseed*:—The Market is quite

| Quotations :— | Rs | a. | p. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bold Brown Ready ..... | 8 | 8 | 0 | B, T |
| Bold Brown May ..... | 9 | 2 | 3 | R. T |

*Rapeseed*:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations :—

| | Rs | a | p. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brown Cawnpore May ..... | 8 | 0 | 0 | R. T |
| Yellow Cawnpore May ..... | 9 | 4 | 0 | ,, |
| Brown Delhi May ..... | 9 | 4 | 3 | R. T. |

*Teelseed*:—The Market is steady.

Quotations :—

| | Rs | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 85 % Bold White.....55 | 0 | 0 | |
| Mughi .....53 | 0 | 0 | |
| Black Kutni .....46 | 4 | 0 | |

*Groundnuts*:—The Market is steady.

Quotations :—

| | Rs. | a. | p |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bold .....47 | 8 | 0 | |
| Small .....46 | 0 | 0 | |

*Mowraseed*:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations :—

| | Rs | a | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready ..... 7 | 5 | 0 | B. T |

*Poppyseed*:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations :—

| | Rs. | a | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready .....10 | 0 | 0 | |
| May .....10 | 12 | 0 | R. T. |

*Castorseed*:—The Market is steady

Quotations :—

| | Rs | a. | p |
|---|---|---|---|
| Madras ready .....35 | 0 | 0 | |
| Guzerat ready .....34 | 0 | 0 | |
| April May ..... 7 | 1 | 0 | R T. |

*Cottonseed*:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations :—

| | Rs. | a | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Berar .....23 | 0 | 0 | |
| Guzerat .....22 | 4 | 0 | |

### RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending on Saturday at 6 p m:-

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton ..... | 18,217 Bales. |
| Wheat ..... | 6,489 Cwts. |
| Linseed ..... | 11,630 ,, |
| Rape, Rai, etc. ..... | 7,306 ,, |
| Gingellyseed..... | 998 ,, |
| Poppyseed..... | 1,457 ,, |
| Groundnuts..... | 2,111 ,, |
| Castorseed ..... | 8,970 ,, |
| Rice ..... | 2,144 ,, |
| Myrabollams ..... | 4,909 ,, |
| Cottonseed ..... | 22,177 ,, |
| Mowraseed ..... | Nil. ,, |
| Gram ..... | 552 ,, |
| Jowar..... | 3,105 ,, |
| Maize ..... | Nil. ,, |
| Barley ..... | 610 ,, |

### MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. have sent to us their following weekly circular, dated 2nd April:—

GOLD.

About £650,000 arrived in the form of bar gold, for which there was a good enquiry from the Continent. The shipment to India was £208,000.

The following amounts were received by the Bank of England:—

Mar. 30th £20,000 in sovereigns from Brazil.

Apr. 1st 60,000 in sovereigns from Brazil.

Withdrawals were made as under:—

Mar. 26th £10,000 in sovereigns for Gibraltar.

Mar. 27th 6,000 in sovereigns for Paris.

Mar. 30th 10,000 in sovereigns for Continent.

Apr. 1st 66,000 in sovereigns for the Continent.

During the week the net efflux was £12,000.

SILVER.

The undertone continues to be good.

Quotations both for cash and two months' delivery remained at 26¾d. until yesterday, when 26 13/16d. was recorded.

To-day a further advance took place to 26 15/16d., on fairly general buying.

The interest taken by China has been slight, but enquiry from the Continent and the Indian Bazaars has been frequent and substantial.

As sellers were loth to part with their silver at 26¾d.; and many buyers, particular those from the Indian Bazaars, clung to the idea that 26 13/16d. was a higher price to pay than necessary, business was somewhat restrained until the price rose to the latter figure.

Now that the market, is in much better heart, and the unrealized stock in London is so small, it is only natural that buyers have to give way, even though America is shipping much more freely than for some time past.

The fact is that the "bear" feeling which has obtained in the Indian Bazaars during the last few months' has disappeared, and a more reasonable view has been taken of market conditions.

Doubtless, one result has been the much improved up-country demand in India, and there is no reason to think that this sentiment has by any means spent its force.

Meanwhile, the Bombay market is seeking to adjust itself to the new conditions which result from a freedom from monopoly. The last Indian mail referred to a difficulty in enforcing upon the Bazaar the market rules made by dealers, shroffs and brokers, and a contention between "bulls" and "bears" over the March Settlement brought the matter to a head. Forty brokers circulated a resolution declaring silver out of the next two boats after the Settlement good delivery, and the premium of Rs. 2 (or 3 per cent.), then effective for delivery in time for the March as against the April Settlement, promptly shrank. There is a general feeling in Bombay that the Banks should be asked to make suitable rules likely to receive universal acceptance.

The stock in Bombay has risen from £185,000 to £320,000, whilst the offtake has fallen from 200 to 120 bars a day.

The holdings in Shanghai by Banks and others consist of £5,350,000 in sycee or currency—a slight increase of £20,000 and of £95,000 in bars—a decrease of £20,000.

An Indian Currency Statement cabled to-day shows an increase in the Note Issue of 130 lakhs, and in the holding of Silver rupees of 155 lakhs. The total of Gold held in India has decreased by 30 lakhs.

During the month of March, fluctuations in price have been again within narrow limits, namely, within 5/16d.

The average of the cash price is about ½d., and that of the forward price about 5/16d. higher than the respective averages for February.

Statistics are appended:—

Highest price ... 27 cash 26 15/16 2 mos.

Lowest price ... 26 11/16 cash 26 5/8 2 mos.

Average price ... 26. 788 cash 26. 754 2 mos.

There was a premium of 1/16d. for cash delivery on 14 days.

No shipment of silver has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong during the week.

The quotations to-day for cash and 2 mos. delivery are 3/16d. above those fixed a week ago.

Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.

Mar. 27. 26 3/4 cash 26 3/4 2 mos.

Mar. 28. 26 3/4 cash 26 3/4 2 mos.

Mar. 30. 26 3/4 cash 26 3/4 2 mos.

Mar. 31. 26 3/4 cash 26 3/4 2 mos.

Apr. 1. 26 13/16 cash 26 13/16 2 mos.

Apr. 2. 26 15/16 cash 26 15/16 2 mos.

Average for the week. 26.791 cash 26.791 mos.

Bank Rate ..... 3 per cent.

Bar Gold p. oz. std. ..... 77/9.

French Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.

German Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.

U. S. A. Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.

### THE COST OF THE BALKAN WAR.

Professor Tsankoff, of the University of Sofia, has been trying to work out the cost of the Balkan wars to Bulgaria. The credits voted amounted to £12,400,000. The requisitions are estimated at £6,000,000. The deficit in the revenue due to the hostilities was £2,000,000. On munitions and transport service £6,000,000 has been, or will have to be, expended. Strategic railways and other miscellaneous items account for £7,200,000. For the pensions promised to soldiers incapacitated by their wounds, a capital sum of £16,000,000 will be required. That makes a grand total of close upon £50,000,000; while the value of the territory which Bulgaria had to cede to Roumania is estimated by M. Tsankoff at another £60,000,000. The number of lives lost was somewhere between 55,000 and 58,000—between 6 and 7 per cent. of the adult male population of the country.

*Do you travel much? Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple easy to take but effective.*

### BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

#### Banks.

| Name and Amount paid up. | When Div. Paid. | Last Div. | Approximate Quotation. |
|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay .. .. | July | 14% | 1,587½ |
| Bank of India Rs. 50 .. | do. | 6% | 63½XD |
| Bank of Bengal .. .. | do. | 14% | 1,645 |
| Bank of Madras .. .. | do. | 12½ | 1,460 |
| Bank of Rangoon .. .. | do. | 6% | 100 |
| Bank of Baroda Rs. 50 .. | do. | 8% | 56XD |
| Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 20 .. | do. | Nil | 8½ |
| The Central Bank of India Rs. 25 .. .. | — | .. | 17 |
| The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 25 .. | — | 7½ | 26 |
| Standard Bank Rs. 50 O. .. | — | — | 15 |
| Standard Bank Rs. 50. P / | — | Ni | 7 |
| Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. | — | .. | 280 |
| Allahabad Bank .. .. | Jan.-Aug | 14% | 360 |
| The Poona Bank (Old Issue) Rs. 90. .. .. | — | 10% | 35 |
| New Issue Rs. 15 .. | June | 10% | 15 |
| Punjab National Bank .. | do. | | |
| EXCHANGE BANKS .. | | | |
| Chartered Bank .. .. | | | |
| Mercantile Bank .. .. | | | |
| £ 12½ A | | 8% | £22 1-2 |
| £ 12½ B | | 8% | £21 1-2 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp. .. .. | do. | 34% | £18-10 |
| Eastern Bank, Ld, £4 .. | Mar.-Nov. | | |
| National Bank of India £15½ .. | Sep-Mar. | 6% | 85XD |
| | | 14% | 615 |

#### Spinning and Weaving Companies.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Advance .. | May-Oct. | 25 | | 345 |
| Alliance. .. .. | Apl-Oct. | Nil | 50 | Nom |
| Bora Manufacturing .. | — | — | | 60 |
| Bo. Cotton Manufacturing .. | — | — | | 125 |
| Bo. Dyeing and M. Co., .. | — | | | |
| Bombay United .. .. | May-Nov | 25 | | 630XD |
| Century .. .. .. | Apl-Oct. | 25 | | 500 |
| Central India .. .. | May-Nov | 8 | | 235 |
| China .. .. .. | Mar-Sep. | 50 | | 1885 |
| Chinoi Silk .. .. | .. | 45 | | 580XD |
| Colaba Land and Mill .. | Mar.-Sep | 20 | | 400 |
| Coronation Mills .. .. | Mar.-Sep | 55 | | 1,430 |
| Cowasjees .. .. .. | do. | Nil | | 460 |
| Coorla .. .. .. | April | Nil | | 100 |
| Crescent .. .. .. | Mar.-Sep. | 50 | | 575 |
| Currimbhoy .. .. .. | do. | 6 | | 117½ |
| David .. .. .. | May.-Nov. | 10 | | 222½ |
| Edward Sassoon .. .. | .. | 20 | | 502½ |
| Emperor Edward .. .. | .. | 8 | | 190 |
| Empress .. .. .. | Mar.-Sep. | 25 | | 440 |
| Fazulbhoy .. .. .. | May | — | | 110 |
| Framjee Petit .. .. | Apl.-Oct. | 20 | | 471½ |
| Finlay Mills .. .. .. | .. | 50 | | 1,420 |
| Gold Mohur .. .. .. | — | 10 | | 302½XD |
| Hindustan .. .. .. | Mar.-Sep. | 25 | | 525 |
| Howard and Bullough .. | do. | 60 | | 550 |
| Hydershad .. .. .. | do. | 15 | | 300 |
| Imperial Cotton .. .. | do. | 60 | | 1250 |
| Indian Dyeing and Bleaching .. .. | do. | Nil | | 80nom |
| Indian Manufacturing .. | .. | 4 | | 102½ |
| Indo-China Manufg. .. | do. | 25 | | 375 |
| Indore Malwa .. .. | Apl.-Oct. | 60 | | 950 |
| James Greaves .. .. | Dec. | 6 | | 140 |
| Jamshed Manufg. .. .. | Mar.-Sep. | Nil | | 200 |
| Jowraj Bagoo .. .. | Apl.-Oct. | 5 | | 97½ |
| Jubilee Mills .. .. | May | 20 | | 400 |
| Khandesh Rs. 610. .. | Apl.-Oct. | Nil | | 125 |
| Khatao .. .. .. | June-Dec. | 25 | | 700 |
| Kohinoor .. .. .. | May-Nov. | 45 | | 1.360XD |
| Lakshmi Cotton .. .. | Mar.-Aug. | 25 | | 760 |
| Madhavji Dharamsi .. | April. | 60 | | 1,075XD |
| Madras United .. .. | June-Dec. | 75 | | 1,052½ |
| Manchjee Petit .. .. | June-Dec. | 60 | | 1,900 |
| Meyer Sassoon .. .. | Mar.-Sep. | 60 | | 1,800 |
| Morarjee Goculdas .. | .. | Nil | | 80 |
| Nawab of Cambay .. | Apl.-Oct. | 115 | | 2,420XD |
| New Great Eastern .. | .. | 30 | | 350 |
| New City of Bombay .. | Apl.-Oct. | 8 | | 222½ |
| Phoenix .. .. .. | Mar.-Sep. | 35 | | 1,000XD |
| Presidency .. .. .. | Jan.-July. | 8 | | 171½D |
| Sassoon Cotton .. .. | Apl-Oct. | Nil | | 220 |
| Sassoon Silk .. .. | April. | Yr.50 | | 725 |
| Shahpore .. .. .. | do. | Yr.35 | | 420 |
| S. Mahratta .. .. .. | June-Dec. | 150 | | 5,050 |
| Standard Mills .. .. | Nov. | — | | 40 |
| Sun .. .. .. .. | May.-Nov. | 40 | | 1105 |
| Surat Rice Mill .. .. | Oct. | — | | 100 |
| Swan .. .. .. .. | May. | 15 | | 200 |
| Swadeshi .. .. .. | New O. | 10 | | 260XD |
| Textile .. .. .. .. | May.-Oct. | 65 | | 1,490 |
| Union Mill .. .. .. | Apl.-Oct. | 40 | | 1,200 |
| Vishnu Cotton .. .. | .. | 3 | | 150 |
| Western India .. .. | O. 7%P. | Nil | | 365 |
| Mysore Spinning .. .. | .. | Nil | | 635 |
| | Sep. | 60 | | 435 |
| | July. | 15 | | 240 |

#### Press Companies.

| | | Last Div. Rs. | Year Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar .. .. | May. | 300 | 4,800 |
| Albert Karrachee .. .. | Nov. | 45 | 500 |
| Bevil's Cawnpore .. .. | Aug. | 6% | 120 |
| The Bellary Press] .. | Dec. | 15 | 190 |
| Broach City .. .. | Oct. | 14 | 13 |
| Fort .. .. .. | Nov. | 5 | 200 |
| Godavery Valley .. .. | .. | 6 | 90 |
| Harvey and Sabapathy .. | July | 40 | 645 |
| Hindustan P. & M. .. | .. | 15 | 735 |
| Hingolee .. .. .. | Sept. | 5 | 55 |
| Indian Cotton .. .. | Oct. | 10 | 128½ |
| Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld. .. | .. | 7% | 126½ |
| Kamgaum .. .. .. | Sept. | 30 | 707 |
| Mahmudpura Cts. .. .. | .. | 7½ | 190 |
| Mahuva .. .. .. | Oct. | Nil | 100 |
| Mercantile .. .. .. | do. | Nil | 28 |
| Manmar Manufacturing .. | Aug. | 12½ | 220 |
| New East India .. .. | Sep. | 75 | 10 |
| New Motisull Co., .. .. | Nov. | 50 | 842½ |
| New Berar .. .. .. | Oct. | 40 | 820 |
| New Prince of Wales .. | do. | 45 | 685 |
| Sind .. .. .. .. | Nov. | 30 | 250 |
| Surat City .. .. .. | Oct. | 20 | 280 |
| Volkart, U.P. Ld., .. .. | Sept. | 30 | 625 |
| Vardwan G.P. .. .. | .. | 12 | 136 |

#### Railway Companies.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Dholaka Rly | Sep.-Aug. | 5½% | 136XD |
| Ahmedabad Prantej Rly | Feb.-July | 6% | 677½ |
| Amritsar Patty Rly. .. | Mar.-Aug. | 6% | 150XD |
| Central Provinces Railway Rs. 100 .. .. | Jan.-July. | 4% | 122 |
| Dhond Baramatti Rs. 80. .. | .. | 4% | 121 |
| Guzerat Rlys. Rs. 100. .. | .. | 4% | 109 |
| Mandra Bhom Rly. Rs. 25 | Jan.-July | 4% | 30 |
| Sara-Sirajganj Rly. Rs. 25. | Jan.-July | 4% | 25½ |
| Sind Light Rys. .. .. | June-Dec. | 8% | 161 |
| Tapti Valley Railway Co.. | Apl.-Aug. | 6% | 580XD |
| Upper Sind Light Rly. .. | .. | 4% | 126 |

#### Miscellaneous Companies.

| | | Last Div. | Year |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown Co., .. | Oct.-May | 6 | 125 |
| All India U.I. Co., Ld. Rs. 20 .. | August | Nil | 6½ |
| Bamanlua .. .. | .. | — | 4½ |
| Backbay Bath .. .. | .. | — | 35 |
| Badham Pile .. .. | July. | 7 | 92 |
| Baroda Tram Co., .. | Jan.-Aug. | Nil | 25 |
| Bo. Barma T Corpr. .. | .. | 35 | 900 |
| Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ld., | Feb.-Aug. | 6% | 175 |
| Bombay Ice Manufg. .. | H. yearly | 2 | 19 |
| Bombay Flour Mill .. .. | Mar.-Oct. | 20 | 880XD |
| Bo. Land and Building .. | .. | 20 | 500 |
| Bombay S.N. Co., O. .. | Mar.-Sep. | 5 | 210 |
| Bombay S.N. Co., P. .. | Sep.-Oct. | 6% | 262½ |
| Central I.M. Co., Ltd., .. | April | 1 | 21½ |
| City of Bombay Building Co., .. | Dec.-Jan. | 20 | 450 |
| Delhi Flour .. .. | Sept. | Nil | 100nom |
| Empire of I.L Rs. 50. .. | .. | 42% | 530 |
| Indian Cement Rs. 150... | .. | .. | 137½ |
| Indian Mercantile In Co. Ltd., Rs. 20 .. | Dec. | Nil | 12½ |
| India Company O Old 100 | June | 12 | 105 |
| India Company O New Issue 75 | June | 7% | 80 |
| P....100 .. | .. | — | 200 |
| John Roberts & Co., .. | Oct.-July | 7% | |
| Jost Engineering Co., Rs. 50. .. | July | 10% | 182 |
| Kanal Cement Ordy. 100 .. | do. | 10% | 52 |
| Deffd. 40 .. .. | .. | — | 83 |
| Pref. 100 .. .. | .. | — | 76 |
| Kemp & Co., Rs. 175 .. | .. | — | 96 |
| Karrachee Landing Rs. 75 | July | 12½ | 162 |
| Marcks & Co., .. .. | .. | — | 100 |
| Marsland Pr Co., O .. | .. | 8 | 93XD |
| Marsland Price Co., P .. | .. | Nil | 80 |
| Nanier Hotel Co., .. | May. | 7% | 64 |
| O. Govt. & Life A. Rs.50 | July. | Rs. 2½ | 25 |
| Phillips & Co., .. .. | Sept. | 20% | 500 |
| Port Canning Co., .. | .. | 10% | 34 |
| Shivraj Wood, etc. .. | .. | 45 | 862½ |
| Sirdar's Carbonic Co.,... | Mar.-Aug | 17½% | 19 |
| Soundy & Co., .. .. | .. | Nil | 79 |
| Tata Iron and Steel., O. D. P. | Jan. & July. | — | 70nom |
| Tata Hydro Electric Co., 7% | Jan. | 4% | 80 |
| Thacker & Co 505 .. .. | May | 5½% | 150 |
| Telephone Co. 2 .. .. | April | Rs. 6 | 155 |
| Treacher & Co .. .. | July | 15 | 1065 |
| | | | 905 |
| | | | 210 |
| | | | 81½ |
| | | | 480 |

## IS IT LAISSEZ FAIRE?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I have read with great interest Mr. Vakil's letter which appeared in your Saturday's issue. I,—in fact most of the Indians who take a lively interest in this question will,—agree with the views expressed therein by the writer. From the information I possess I find that out of all the Indian Technical students, whether Government scholars or otherwise, who have returned back to this country during the last five years after studying cotton, spinning and weaving abroad, not even 50 per cent. could get work in the mills some of them not even as apprentices. Just to give you a concrete example. An Indian student, after finishing his spinning and weaving course at Manchester with great credit to himself and to his countrymen,—he got a medal from the City and Guilds of London Institute for the excellence of his papers,—got the post of an assistant manager in a Lancashire cotton mill. After working in this capacity for more than a year, he naturally returned to this country. For ten months he tried his level best, but in vain, to get a billet in an Indian mill. The young man was sorely disappointed and now he has again gone back to Lancashire having found a job there in the same capacity as before.

Another case has just been brought to my notice. A Government of India Technical scholar who returned back from Europe some months ago, and was corresponding with a prominent and titled millowner of Bombay regarding a post, went to see the latter at his office by appointment. In the first place the worthy millowner reached the office an hour late, saw the young man waiting for him, and then instead of receiving him at once and apologising for the delay, kept him waiting outside for another two hours before he condescended to spare two minutes for the young man, and that too without any expression of regret for the delay. To say the least such conduct was most ungentlemanly and rude. The reader can imagine what a sore disappointment it was to the young scholar. After making a few more similarly unsuccessful attempts to find a billet for him, the young man now, I learn, has given up the profession altogether and has applied himself to entirely different work.

As long as there is no demand,—the case appears to be so at the present time,—for technically trained men in this country, it will be a sheer waste of money to open, more technical schools in India, or to send students abroad for such studies. Even Mrs. Annie Besant in her learned lecture on National Education delivered at the Gaiety Theatre last Friday, spoke in the same strain. Further, I believe, the millowners and the other so-called "pioneers of the industry" will do a service to the country if they, instead of exhorting young men from public platforms to proceed abroad for technical education, dissuade the latter from taking such steps because then their words will be more suited to their actions.

Yours, etc.,

K. PRASAD.

Bombay, April 19, 1914.

## A PERSONAL EXPERIENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—With reference to Mr. Vakil's letter appearing in your most widely circulated paper, on Saturday last in connection with "Need for Technical Education" I take this opportunity of corroborating the statements made therein, and shall feel highly grateful to you, if you will kindly allow me to tell my woeful tale to the public through your valuable columns.

In face of severe opposition from my elders and friends I decided sixteen years ago, in the year 1898, to leave the Art course and take a Technical one to satisfy the cherished ambitions of my boyhood. I completed the Mechanical Engineering courses in the year 1903 to the entire satisfaction of my professors, obtaining many prizes, scholarship and certificates, during this period. After about 18 months of great anxiety I succeeded in obtaining a footing on the lowest rung of the ladder which, fortunately, I climbed pretty quickly through the appreciative kindness of my superiors. As luck would have it, owing to the unsound financial position of this mill I left the Central Provinces and came to Bombay. Sent from pillar to post and post to pillar I found myself in the year 1909 in the Berars, when, being allured by the high sounding words and a loud and general cry from public men, capitalists and legislative councillors for higher technical education, I applied for a Government of India State Technical Scholarship little knowing then "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush." I succeeded and was sent to Manchester in August of 1909. While in England I tried my best to obtain the highest qualifications in Textile Industries and I succeeded in doing so. I am one of those two, whose careers have been specially commented upon by the Morrison Committee. In order to train me throughly the Government of India kindly arranged for me to conduct special experiments on Indian clothes and also secured an apprenticeship for me in one of the largest and most up-to-date dyeing, bleaching, and finishing concerns. I returned to India full of high, though shy, hopes, in September last, but as the days passed on, trying here and trying there, seeing the agents of Mills, old as well under construction, writing to the Chairman of the Millowners' Association, crying before public men and councillors, my patience was exhausted and all my hopes of a Technical career shattered, leaving me a wreck at the age of 35 to turn my energies in a non-technical channel.

Sir, this is the end of my woeful tale and, as you have always championed the cause of the deserving I sincerely hope this will inspire you and many others to raise their influential voice to save the victims of honour-seeking loud talkers.—Yours, etc.,

R. V. GURJAR.

38, Churchgate Street.
Bombay, April 20, 1914.

*Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.*

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.
Mr. Hawkins' lecture, Improvement Trust's Offices, 6 p.m.
Aga Khan Tournament, Second Round, Igatpuri Ry. Gymkhana v. Bhusawal Ry. Gymkhana, Oval, 5-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, April 22.

Chamber of Commerce: Balloting for a representative to the Legislative Council, last day, 10-30 a.m., to 4 p.m.
Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.
Aga Khan Tournament, Second Round, Jhansi Ry. Institution v. 2nd Dorests (Reply), Oval, 5-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
"La Scala," Edwards Theatre, Bandmann-Rickard Vaudeville Co. 6-30 and 10 p.m.
America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 p.m.

## RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mails and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

| | Arr. H. M. | Dep. H. M. |
|---|---|---|
| Punjab Mail | 12-35 | 17-0 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) | 13-20 | 21-0 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ... | 9-15 | 13 0 |
| Madras Mail | 6-0 | 21-30 |
| Delhi Express (3rd and inter class) | 7-40 | 7-30 |
| Poona Mail | 11-10 | 14-45 |
| Poona Express | 19-35 | 8-0 |
| Manmad Express | 11-30 | 14-25 |

The Punjab Mail leaves Victoria Terminus at 17-0 which is 15 minutes earlier from 1st March, 1914.
Punjab Postal Express, Five hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.
Calcutta Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.
Madras Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Henry Procter, A.D.C. Commanding.
(In force from 1st March, 1914.)

Bombay.

| | Arr. H. M. | Dep H. M |
|---|---|---|
| Northern Express | 8-30 | 21-0 |
| Gujarat Mail | 7-30 | 21-30 |
| Kathiawar Express | 6-45 | 21-45 |

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by The Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D. Commanding,
April 21.

304 Musketry:—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—Tuesday, 21st Afternoon, "I" Company,
Wednesday, 22nd Morning. Any Company. Class Firing Afternoon, "I" Company.
Thursday, 23rd morning, any Company Class Firing afternoon, "K" Company.
Friday 24th Morning Any Coy. Class Firing Afternoon, "K" Company.
Saturday 25th morning any company. Class firing afternoon K Company.
Sunday 26th, Practice Binning Shield Competition.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus morning 6-15 a.m. Afternoon 1-5 p.m. The Binning Shield Competition will be fired on Sunday the 24th May instead of Tuesday the 26th May as stated in programme issued to members.

(Sd.) O. T. MacR. LECKIE, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V.D. Commanding.
April 20.

145 Arms & Equipments.—All members should return their Arms & Equipments to Headquarters as early as possible.
136 Strength.—The undermentioned having been enrolled is taken on the Strength of the Corps from to-days date:—
No. 1592 Gunner F. J. Tilley "A" Sub-Section No. 2 Company.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM Captain R.A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

## BAND AT ROYAL YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel R. M. Thomason, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo W. Salter, at the Royal Yacht Club this evening, commencing at 6 p.m.

March ..... Father Rhine ..... Lincke
Veil Dance ..... Mystic Beauty ..... Finck.
Valse ..... Angelus ..... Lotter.
Selection from The Bohemian Girl ..... Balfe.
Intermezzo ..... Secrets ..... Ancliffe.
Selection ..... The Revue ..... Douglas.
Twostep Waiting for the Robert E. Lee Pether

## STRING BAND AT PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

## HOMEWARD BOUND.

The Anchor Line s.s. Scindia will sail this evening of the 21st instant with the following passengers:—

To Portsaid:—Mr. W. G. Figg, Mr. B. C. Patel, Mrs. Patel and two infants, Miss R. Patel, Miss H. Patel, Miss A. Patel, Miss H. Patel, Master A. Patel, Major R. A. Stiffe.
To Marseilles:—Miss K. A. Byrne, Sister J. Francis, Sister N. Victoria.
To Liverpool:—Mr. E. Clegg, Mrs. E. W. Dawson, Master Ewald Dawson, Mrs. L. French and child. Mr. A. C. Gale, Mrs. Gale and child, Miss L. M. Jones, Lieut.-Colonel T. G. Peacocke, Mrs. Peacocke.
To London:—Rev. F. C. Arnold, Mrs. Arnold, Miss E. N. Cooke, Lieut. N. B. Elliott Cooper, Commander G. H. Fincis, Lt. B. N. Costling, Mr. W. W. Morris, Lady Hume, Miss Hume, Miss A. Hurford, Miss Henderson, Mrs. E. Hargrove, Mrs. G. A. Paterson, Lt. N. L. Pattinson, Lt. H L Riley, Col. J. A. Shakespear Dr. G. Williams, Mrs. Williams and two children.

## SOUTH AFRICAN INDIAN FUND.

The total collection of the above Fund up to date amounts to Rs. 4,25,700-4-10.

## MISSING JEWELLERY.

Pir Alishah Yasimshah, a pir of the Kutchi Memon community, who came to Bombay about five months ago, reports that his trunk, which contained jewellery worth Rs. 500 has been stolen from the keeper of the durgah where he was residing. and whom he had entrusted with it.

## FATAL ACCIDENT.

Krishna Vithoba, a coolie, was carrying a sack of salt near Dadar Station when the sack struck against a waggon. Vithoba fell, and the sack fell on top of him. He was severely injured about his head and arms. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital for treatment, and there he subsequently died. At the inquest the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Lilachand Sambhuram, a Hindu, was standing on the window sill of the Motish Temple in Love Lane, when he lost his balance and fell. He was severely injured by the fall and was removed to hospital, where he died.

## DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at six a.m., on Monday, 32 attacks and 39 deaths from plague, and one attack and one death from small-pox were recorded in Bombay City. There were no cases of cholera. The total mortality from all causes during the day was 121, as compared with 111 on the corresponding day of 1913 and 152 in 1912. The plague attacks were reported from the following places:—Byculla 5 Bhuleshwar 3, Mazagon 3, Kamatipura 3, Sion 2, Kumbharwada 2, Umarkhadi 2, Mandvi 2, Fort (Southern), Worli 1, Sewri 1, Parel 1, Tarwadi 1, Mahalaxi 1, Dhobitalao 1, Dongri 1, Fort (Northern) 1. Altogether 1,996 rats were caught by the Municipal rat-catchers on Saturday last, of which 165 were found to be plague-stricken. Kamatipura sent 16 of these latter kind, Fanaswadi 15, Market 14 Dhobi Talao 13, Mandvi 13, Dongri 12, Umarkhadi 11, Khara Talao 11, and Bhuleshwar 11.

## PRECAUTIONS AGAINST PLAGUE.

Plague having made its re-appearance in the hamlet of Worli, Koliwada, its Christian inhabitants including Christian fishermen, raised a subscription and offered a High Mass in honour of Saints Roque and Sebastian on Sunday last in the Chapel of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Worli. The altar was tastefully decorated by young men of the village and during Mass the Chaplain delivered an impressive oration on the life and miracles of Saint Roque. In the evening the statue of St. Roque was carried in procession from the village under a canopy decked with flowers and evergreens. All the streets in the village were decorated with festoons, green boughs, palm leaves, and artificial flowers. A large concourse of people assisted both at the morning and evening services. Thanks to the generosity of the villagers, who cheerfully contributed their share of the expenses, the celebration was a memorable success. Evening services which were officiated by the Revd. Vaz were brought to a close by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

## R. G. A. RELIEF.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 20.

The following programme of the Royal Garrison Artillery Company reliefs to be carried out during 1914-15 relief season has been sanctioned:—No. 52 Company from Bombay to Karachi, No. 62 from Calcutta to Aden; Nos. 70 and 76 from Aden to Bombay; No. 85 from Bombay to Calcutta.

## LECTURERS' LURE.

### HUMOUR AND DIFFICULTY OF THEIR WORK.

Lecture audiences and chairmen were discussed by several speakers at the annual dinner of the Institute of Lecturers at the Hotel Cecil on the night of April 31, says the "Daily Chronicle."

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, describing some of his own lecturing experiences, said they had all met the chairman who would anticipate all you were going to say. He was reminded of Dean Hole, at one of whose lectures the chairman spoke for half an hour and then said, "Now the Dean will give us his address."

"My address," said the Dean, "is the Deanery, Canterbury, and I am going there at once."

If he could choose his audience, said Sir Arthur, he would like to speak in a mechanics' institute in Lancashire or Yorkshire. The worst audience probably because they were a little blase, were those on the south and west coasts. London audiences were very critical and very quiet, but very willing to be pleased.

He was once lecturing to a fashionable audience in America, when he found he had arrived without his dress coat. Americans were very touchy on these points, and he was in despair. But he took the bull serge coat he was wearing, cut it away in front, and with some pins fashioned a custome in which he lectured.

A lady in the audience, whom he anxiously questioned afterwards, said "Oh, we thought you'd brought the latest London fashion—a blue Tuxedo jacket."

Mr. Charles Garvice, president of the institute, said mankind had always craved to be told a story, from the days when the cave-man told of his travels, and later when the pilgrim back from the Holy Land described the crusades to the monks in the refectory.

Coming to later times, the working men's institutes gave the impetus to their profession of lecturing, and famous men were now invited on to the platform to tell their story.

Mr. Walter Emanuel's "telegrams" from the unavoidably prevented were read as follows:—

Colonel Seely: 'Sorry, of my feet; upset by two much Curragh and hash."

Sir John French: "Sorry, but have difficulty in swallowing some things, so will not dine out."

Mr. Asquith: "Regret too busy studying little manuel by famous Field-Marshal, entitled 'French Lessons for Politicians.'"

Mr. Devlin: "Do you expect Carson? Would not mind dining of him." not dine with him."

Sir Edward Carson: "Is Devlin coming? I so, I doubt whether you have a long enough spoon for me."

# BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

## GIVING MONEY TO A PRISONER.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged Sams Ahmed, a Mahomedan, with giving two annas to a prisoner named Mahomed.

The accused was an inmate of the Common Jail at Oomercarry, and on his sentence expiring on Saturday, he was released. On leaving the jail he was given Rs. 4-2-6, the amount found in his possession when he was admitted. It appears he was searched at the gate on going out, and the money was found to be two annas short. Enquiries were made and it was ascertained that he had given the money to a prisoner named Mahomed.

The accused was sentenced to one week's rigorous imprisonment.

## DISTURBANCE IN A CHAWL.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fouth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Stenson charged Surfudin Mahomed with causing grievous hurt to Hayee Mahomed Abdul Gagar.

Mr. R. S. Pandit barrister-at-law, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Azad defended the accused.

The evidence showed that the complainant and the accused both reside in the same chawl at Bellasis Road. On Sunday last the accused had a quarrel with a woman in the chawl and a bused her; and the complainant remonstrated with the accused. The latter became angry at this interference on the part of the complainant and laying hold of a stick assaulted him on his head, badly injuring him.

The accused in Court offered to pay the complainant a sum of money as compensation, and his Worship allowed the parties to compound the case.

## SAILING WITHOUT LIGHTS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Monday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Schneider, Inspector of Lights, Bombay Port Trust, charged Ramchand Rajiri, tindal of prow No. 5373, with having no lights on board, and Babaji Ithoo, tindal of prow No. 1274, with having bad lights and no screens, while sailing off Alexandra Dock on Sunday night. The accused were fined Rs. 15 and Rs. 3, respectively.

## COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Monday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Karnik charged Ravji Rama with house-breaking by day in order to commit theft on the 18th instant.

The accused, who had been seven times previously convicted, was committed to take his trial at the forthcoming Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

## A POINT OF LAW.

Before a special bench of Honorary Magistrates, consisting of Dr. N. N. Katrak (Chairman), and Dr. S. V. Sanzgiri, at Girgaon, on Monday Noorbai, a Mahomedan woman, was charged by sub-Inspector Beldon with having disobeyed an order of the Commissioner of Police, under section 129 of the City Police Act. Mr. Mohanlal, M. Desai pleader, defended the accused.

The charge against the accused was that in January, 1913, she was asked by the Commissioner of Police to vacate her house in Telli Gulli, Vithalvadi, and to stop going to that lane without previous permission. It was alleged that disobeying this order, she was seen going to that locality on the 5th of April.

The accused admitted having received the notice last year, and said she had left the place in accordance with it. Since then she had been residing at Kumbharwada. She went to Telli Gulli on the day in question to collect certain monies due to her by another woman residing there, and that that was her only object in going.

Sub-Inspector Beldon contended that a person on whom a notice had been served under section 28 of the City Police Act could not reside in, use, or frequent the place at all.

Mr. Mohanlal submitted that the section clearly showed that a person was prohibited from visiting the locality only for unlawful purposes but that nobody could be stopped visiting any locality if she did so with a lawful object.

Their Worships reserved their decision to consider the point of law raised by the defence.

## BACK BAY SERPENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "European" has shown some gallantry by his letter of the 18th instant, in your esteemed paper, in saying, "I regard myself as a respectable man, and would be the first one to protect a woman from the molestations of any man." While I compliment him on his gallantry and respectability, I regret not being able to do so on his knowledge of mankind, nor of what takes place at the Back Bay. He being a man, what man will ever molest him. He says, "The people I meet there and speak with are of an orderly, quiet, peaceful and respectable class in company with their own children." It is obvious that, he being a respectable man, meets respectable people. But that does not mean that all Europeans are like him, and that there is no black sheep in the flock. Besides, he does not tell us at what hour he takes his walk. My appeal to the authorities regarding the police officer, and the time, was 7-30 p.m. And if this European will pay a visit to the Back Bay at that time, or later, he will, I am sure, alter his opinion.

My letter did not include Europeans in general; but "some of them" was my expression.

But as he has taken the protection of respectable women on himself so gallantly, there is no need for the authorities to trouble themselves about the matter.

However, I did my duty; at least I feel I did. But if I have hurt this European's feelings by my letter, I humbly apologise and beg his pardon publicly. More I cannot do.—Yours, etc.,

OLD RESIDENT AND A EUROPEAN.

Bombay, April 19, 1914.

# SPORTING NEWS.

## HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

### AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

### SECOND ROUND.

R. F. A. KIRKEE (2) BEAT BINA RAILWAY INSTITUTE (1).

A fairly large crowd assembled on the Oval on Monday to witness the trial of strength between the Xth Brigade R. F. A. (Kirkee) and the Bina Railway Gymkhana, when the military team scored a somewhat lucky win by the odd goal in three. The exhibitien, which was very disappointing was about the poorest seen in the tournament and if Bina played poor hockey, the display of the R. F. A. of whom great things were expected, was poorer. Their forwards showed little understanding playing with a nonchlance, which, however attractive in a ball room, looked extremely out of place on the hockey field, their halves hit hard and wild, and the backs were scarcely any improvement on the "threes." The military did most of the attacking for the first twenty minutes, but after they had the first point registered against them, Bina made a determined effort to equalise and for practically 10 minutes remained in their opponents' 25; the game at times resembling a rugby scrimmage, with the whole forward line in the circle. It was not, however till the teams had changed over that Bina were able to draw level, after which the Kirkee team again kept up a sustained pressure which produced the winning point of the match.

The military forwards occasionally showed dash and combination, and Lt. Randall and Lt. Wingate at times did good work. Capt. Kirkwood, the centre of the R. F. A. attack showed a great tendency to fall back, perhaps owing to the halves playing with their defence so much. Riste and Halbell are slow and will have to brace up a good deal if they desire to hold the medical forwards in their next game.

For Bina, Burnard at centre-half played an excellent game, and on his display was the best man on the field. Scanlon, the left back, too deserves a word of praise. But for the two mentioned, combination, if any, was extremely weak. Roberts was responsible for some good work, but should learn to keep his place.

Messrs. Ward and Simpson were in charge of the whistles, and the former, as usual, kept an extremely strict supervision over the game. Mr. Simpson was somewhat lax in the control of the play in his half, and allowed the game at times to degenerate into a "rough and tumble."

THE PLAY.

The game started punctually, Bina defending the bandstand-end goal. The Artillery were the first to assume the aggressive, "kicks" against Lt. Wingate spoiled a promising movement. Fitzpatrick transferred with a run and "sticks" against Halbull gave the Bina team a further advantage, from which Gray in attempting to clear gave "sticks," but the corner proved abortive. The Kirkee team now attacked and Scanvlar was pulled up for "turning in the ball," but the corner again produced no advantage. Up and down play ruled both goals being attacked in turn, but the occasional raids were met with a stubborn defence, Bina having slightly the better of the exchanges. No score, however was registered till ten minutes before the close of the first half when Capt. Kirkwood received a pass from Lt. Gordon in the circle, unmarked. An attempt was made to hook his stick, and Scott unwisely ran out of his goal, the ball easily beating him as he ran out.

R. F. A. Kirkee ..... One.
Bina Railway Institute ..... Nil.

During the rest of the period Bina made great efforts to equalise, but were met with considerable resistance. Several good opportunities were missed, Casey, just before the whistle losing his stick after he had passed both backs and had only the goalkeeper to beat. At half time the scores were:—

R. F. A. Kirkee ..... One.
Bina Railway Institute ..... Nil.

Bina got away from the restart and kept up a steady attack, several opportunities being lost. No score, however, was recorded till Roberts received good work by his inside men, and directed for goal at a difficult angle, the ball passing into the net under Gray's uplifted foot.

R. F. A. Kirkee ..... One
Bina Railway Institute ..... One.

Returning immediately Roberts had another opportunity, but could secure no more than a corner, and for quite a long time kept up the pressure without being dangerous. The military, however, beat back the attack and kept up a steady pressure forcing several cornes, but could register no point, till Lt. Gordon sent across a centre, which Lt. Wingate, who had changed place with the centre, stopped and redirected to goal completely beating Scott.

R. F. A. Kirkee ..... Two.
Bina Railway Institute ..... One

From the restart Bina made great efforts to equalise, but although they kept up a steady pressure were unable to register any further points the game ending in a victory, as stated for the Kirkee team by two goal to one.

FINAL SCORE.

R. F. A. Kirkee ..... Two.
Bina Railway Institute ..... One.

The following were the teams.

*Xth Brigade R. F. A. (Kirkee)*:—Gray, goal, Riste, Halbell, backs; Hedges, Clarke, Gates, half-backs; Lt. Gordon, Lt. Randall Capt. Kirkevood, Lt. Wingate, Smart, forwards.

*Bina Railway Institute*:—Scott, goal; Zincke, Scanlar backs; Burrell Burnard and Stewart halves; Roberts, Stuart, Casey, Fitzpatrick, Morgan forwards.

*Referees*:—Messrs. Ward and Simpson.

### RESULTS UP TO DATE.

FIRST ROUND.

(1) Parsi Cyclists beat Parsi Pioneers, 0-0, 2-0.
(2) Parsi Hockey Association beat Albion United, 3-2.
(3) Grand Medicals beat Eastern Telegraph, 2-0.
(4) Cyclists, B. V. R. beat Young Cricketers' H. C., 1-0.
(5) Lusitanians beat Young Parsis, 9-0.
(6) Sherwood Foresters beat Pioneers, 4-0.
(7) R. G. A. (Bombay) beat Byculla H. C., 2-0.
(8) Y. M. C. A. beat Institute Luso-Indiano, 3-0.
(9) Customs A. C. beat G. I. P. R. "B" 5-0.
(10) G. I. P. R. "A "beat Crusaders, 12-1.
(11) Jhansi Institute beat Bombay Gymkhana, 1-0.

SECOND ROUND.

(1) Grant Medical College beat Parsi Cyclists, 6-0.
(2) R. G. A. (Bombay) beat Parsi Hockey Association, 4-0.
(3) Lusitanians beat Y. M. C. A., 5-0.
(4) Customs beat G. I. P. R. (A), 3-0.
(5) Sherwood Foresters beat Cyclists, B. V. R., 3-1.
(6) Jhansi Railway Institute drew with 2nd Dorsets (Poona), 0-0.
(7) R. F. A. (Kirkee) beat Bina Railway Institute.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Igatpuri Railway Gymkhana v. Bhusaval Railway Gymkhana.

## ELTON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

The above tournament opened last evening with two games one on the Cooperage between the Boy's Gymkhana and the Cathedral High School, and one on the Bombay Gymkhana ground between the Parel Association and the John Conon High School. The game on the Cooperage proved to be a keenly contested game and it was not until ten minutes before the call of time that the Cathedral boys drew first blood. Two minutes afterwards the Gymkhana equalized and time was called with the game at one all. Extra time failed to decide matters and the game will be replayed some time during the week. The refereeing was in the hands of Messrs. F. Judah and Bhattacharjee.

The game on the Bombay Gymkhana also proved to be a splendid game and although the Parel Association finally ran out winners by two goals to none the game was far more evenly contested than the score would indicate. Messrs. J. Myers and Heher acted as referees.

The list of the drawings will be published to-morrow.

## LAWN TENNIS.

### BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

There was one game in the Doubles and six in the Singles yesterday. The former was splendidly contested, and up to the very end either side might have won. After losing the first, Stoneham and Milne took the next two, playing rather a stronger game and placing well as against the lobbing of their opponents, which was occasionally, very effective. In the first each won a game, then the former led at 3—2. Each then won another, Landon and Roger running out from here with three successive games. In the second, after one-all, Stoneham and Milne led at 3—1, but the others drew up to four-all and then five-all before the former got to set-all. The last was very exciting, Stoneham and Milne taking the first two but 3-all was then called, and each won in turn up to six-all, when they won the set and match with the last two games.

Results:—

Stoneham and Milne beat Roger and Landon; 4—6, 6—5, 8—6.

Lowndes and McCormack W. O. from Slade and Mowbray.

In "A" Class of the Singles, three games were played, the closest being between Skipwith and Lowndes, the former having to give 30 and owe 15 in each game. This he proved equal to, but only after a game, which could not have been closer. In the opening one, he won the first, Lowndes taking the next two. He led again by taking two also, but Lowndes practically settled it by winning three in succession. The second set saw each win one, Lowndes then leading at 3—1, but Skipwith took the lead with the next three. Lowndes drew up to five-all, but lost the next—set-all. The last saw Lowndes begin well with two, but Skipwith capped it with three successive games, losing the lead again when the former took two more at 4—3. Skipwith again led a 5—4. Lowndes drawing level only, for Skipwith two run out with the necessary two.

Despite the fact that he owes Reed 30 more than when he lost to him in the semi-finals, Portlock made a game of it. The first went rather easily to Reed, but Portlock was brilliant in the second and won decisively, Reed was very steady in the last and won. The winner has been very well treated considering that he is in good form, and may do even better then when losing the last time to Bunbury in the final.

Bartlett had a fairly comfortable time of it when getting a start in most of the games from Reynolds. He plays a sound game and, being a "plus" man should take some beating.

Results:—

Bartlett, plus 4/6, beat Reynolds, scr.; 6—3, 6—2.

T. Reed, scr., beat Portlock, minus 30; 6—1, 2—6, 6—2.

Skipwith, minus 15, beat Lowndes, plus 30; 5—6, 6—5, 7—5.

McCormack W. O. from Bagshawe.

In "B" Class of the Singles the two games were won decisively. In one Shanks gave Agerup a very small start, and after a well contested first set went right away with the second.

The other saw Hoare having to play instead of getting a W. O. from Eltoft, meeting on level terms, the former was never seriously extended and won by a big margin.

Results:—

Shanks, plus 2/6, beat Agerup, plus 15; 6—3, 6—1.

Hoare, scr., beat Eltoft, scr.; 6—2, 6—1

On Wednesday the following games are to be decided:—

*Doubles.*

Orr and McCormick v. Sherwood and Hawkins.

Wilkinson and Fox v. Milne and Stoneham.

*Singles "A."*

Skipwith v. Bartlett.

# VICEROY'S RIFLE COMPETITION.

## POONA HEADS THE LIST.

## THE INDIAN TEAM FOR BISLEY.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, April 20.

The final results of the Viceroy's competition are now to hand. Colour-Sergeant R. H. Neemuchwalla, Poona Volunteers, stands first with the aggregate score of 333 and accordingly wins the gold medal and Rs. 500.

This is the first time the envied prize has been won by a Poona Volunteer. It also counts as a record, as Sergeant Neemuchwalla has won all three medals, gold, silver, and bronze, in the three stages of the competition.

The conditions this year were more severe than in former years when in the final stage ten rounds were fired at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. The competitions just concluded required fifteen rounds to be fired at 800 and 1,000 yards in the final stage.

Sergeant Neemuchwalla beat all previous records by winning the bronze medal in the first stage with seven rounds at 200, 500, and 600 yards. Totals 104 and 105. The 200 yards figure target being a four inch invisible bull he won the silver medal with 99 points out of a possible 100 in the second stage with ten rounds at 300 and ten rounds at 600 yards the same target being fired at.

In the final stage for the gold medal and Rs. 500, at 900 and 1,000 yards he fired at a three feet nominated bull's eye target and scored 130 out of a possible 150.

The conditions of the Viceroy's competition are similar to those for the King's cup at Bisley at which Sergeant Neemuchwalla will compete with the Indian Volunteer team leaving Madras on the 12th May.

The Poona Volunteer rifle corps is to be heartily congratulated on Sergeant Neemuchwalla's distinction.

It is now definitely decided that the following volunteers will form the Indian Volunteer team proceeding from Madras on the 12th May to compete at Bisley:—Colour-Sergent W. A. Paul, Kolar Gold Fields Volunteer Rifles; Lance-Sergeant W. W. M. McCready, 2nd B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer; Sergeant J. A. Cook, 1st Battalion G.I.P. Railway Volunteers; Clr. Sergeant R. H. Neemuchwalla, Poona Volunteer Rifles: Lance Corporal W. Briggs, Kolar Gold Fields Volunteer Rifles: Sergeant Major A. T. Mayes, 1st Battalion Calcutta Volunteer Rifles: Sergeant E. H. Rushton, Kolar Gold Fields Volunteer Rifles; Sergeant-Major Geo. Darby, 2nd Battalion M. and S. M. Volunteer Rifles.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 20.

The 40th Pathans embarked yesterday for Hongkong after two years in Calcutta. The regiment left eight hundred strong and are being replaced by the 114th Maharattas.

RANGOON, April 20.

Lieutenant-Colonel Pullen commands the Rangoon Brigade in the absence of Brigadier General Johnstone on leave.

An official notice has been received at the Brigade office, Rangoon, that H. E. the Viceroy will, during his visit to Burma in November, present to the Royal Munster Fusiliers a new set of colours.

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*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*
*Tuesday, April 21, 1914.*

## THE GOLDEN DIE-HARDS.

The spirit of undying doggedness persistently displayed by the militant Sir Edward Carson is not confined to the troubled domain of Ulster politics. There are wider and more important fields of political activity in Great Britain where this spirit is largely in evidence. For instance there is that unique species known as the "Die-hards", at the head of whom is Lord Willoughby de Broke, whom the land taxation of Mr. Lloyd George has lifted into unenviable notoriety. Then there is that other species which belongs to the Blue Water School so enthusiastically led by the indomitable Lord Charles Beresford and the veteran Lord Roberts who has been valiantly riding the hobby horse of compulsory service. Unbounded indeed, is the faith of the men belonging to these different schools in their own convictions which they doggedly hold against all comers. Fortunately or unfortunately, India is not able yet to boast of a body of such diverse "Die-hards," save in the domain of gold currency whereof Sir James Begbie and the Hon. Mr. Montagu Webb are the chief. None can deny that all these species are entitled to entertain the opinions they hold with such pertinacity. Nothing is more salutary in public affairs than freedom of criticism, right or wrong. A tolerant frame of mind in this respect is the best fitted to enable one to arrive at a solution of grave problems agitating a people for a time. Only extreme partisanship is to be deprecated. There can be no sympathy with the opinions of extreme partisans who prefer at all costs and hazard their own nostrums to the welfare of a great people. Where such partisanship is to be discerned in all its transparent nakedness, it is the duty of a responsible Government to safeguard the interests of the people against those of particular classes, however, influential they may be and in no country more than India is there greater necessity for the Government to realise its duties and responsibilities towards the vast masses of the population, who in this country are so illiterate and so inarticulate and uninfluential. Sectional interests should never be allowed to prevail over those of the population at large.

In the matter of the prevailing controversy regarding a gold currency it is above all important to see that no misunderstandings and no misrepresentations, conscious or uncoscious, are allowed to prejudice the popular mind. The caution is essentially needed, for the obvious reason that in this country fallacies or fallacious statements gravely affecting the welfare of the masses like those who propagate them, die hard. The very first point on which a great deal of misunderstanding prevails at present, even in quarters where persons are well-informed, is the one having reference to the recommendations of the Fowler Committee of 1898, A blind reverence seems to have been paid at the shrine of this fetish which is associated with the proposal of a gold standard reserve and a gold currency. We are not prepared to bow our knee before it and pay it that unqualified obedience which the gold worshippers are now doing. Because, in the first place, we venture to say, that the Fowler Committee of 1898 was a great deal "too previous". In other words, its appointment in that year was exceedingly premature. Only five years had intervened between the date of appointment and the closure of the mints in 1893. The interval was not only too short, but eventful. The dismal and distressing upheaval in the economic and financial position of all classes of the vast population, consequent on the closing of the mints, had not given way to any kind of calm. Indeed the country was greatly disturbed during its transition state. The Vesuvius created by the Indian Government was in 1898 still actively erupting, throwing ample lava and brimstone in the midst of a people staggered by that catastrophe. To add to the fateful consequences of that upheaval, there was the famine of 1896-97 which has been recognised as the severest one of the nineteenth century. No pen is needed to describe the distress, the agonies, and the mournful economic conditions entailed on the people in the train of that dreadful calamity. There are the gruesome tomes of the famine report, narrated by the Famine Commissioners, which he who runs may read and amply acquaint himself with the direful events which characterised that period of calamity. They are still fresh in the memory of millions who have survived that calamity. Practically, therefore, the Government was then hardly in a position to carry out fully and freely the currency legislation of 1893. It had not acquired the indubitable experience which could warrant it to survey the past, analyse the facts, and reconsider the whole currency situation. It is no exaggeration to say that for the two reasons mentioned above the Government had hardly acquired any considerable experience of a reliable character of the operations of the legislation introduced in 1893 to warrant them to appoint a committee as early as 1898. The panic which seized them and led to the Currency Act of 1893, egged on, as we have already observed in some of our previous articles, by the extreme partisans of a gold currency with the greatest speed and at all cost and hazard, still dominated them in 1898. Their hands were successfully forced by these partisans here and their influential friends in England. Sir Henry Fowler, then Secretary of State for India, was prevailed upon to appoint the Committee. Unfortunately for the Indian people that mediocre and overpraised Secretary of State had already come to a decision, practically guided by the despatches of the Government of India, to establish in reality a gold standard with a gold currency, despite the fact that the last was, even in 1898, a formidable conundrum. However, the die was cast. The Committee met, recorded evidence mainly of Anglo-Indian merchants and bankers, and of English experts. The only Indians who gave their evidence were the late Mr. Merwanjee, then the leading stock exchange broker of Bombay, and the late Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt. The evidence, of course, was of a conflicting character and may still be read with profit by those who care to study the complicated Indian currency problem, with an open mind and without any partisan spirit. It will inform them that the conclusions arrived were against the weight of evidence, which, notwithstanding the divergence, was distinctly unfavourable towards the establishment of a gold currency. In reality, it must be said, in the interests of truth, that the Fowler Committee was simply devised to register the foregone conclusions of the Secretary of State influenced from behind by the Goldites of Anglo-Indian trade.

Under the circumstances it is worse than useless to take the foregone conclusions of that make-believe Committee as a peg on which to hang their present parable. And regret that the Chamberlain Commission itself should have taken that Committee's recommendations as a text whence to start. It was no starting point at all for the reasons already stated and the members would have acted wisely in ignoring the recommendations wholesale. The time, as already observed, was too early and the enquiry instituted at the date was premature. There was no reliable experience to go upon. Indeed it would be no exaggeration to say that the Committee had to groped in in the dark for want of the necessary facts. That was the second grievous error in the currency history since 1893. It is no use crying over the past it is true, but when a new edifice is persistently sought to be reared on that premature foundation it is a duty to enlighten those who are ignorant of the facts and to warm them against taking their stand at all on the Report of the Fowler Committee. The time in 1898 had not arrived for a survey of the situation created by the closure of the mints, and to reconsider the legislation of 1893. Apart from the transition state which was then transparent, and the factor of the severe famine, the results of the operations were entirely nebulous. That nebulosity was in no way cleared, but rather further darkened by the shadow of that other severe famine of the nineteenth century which occurred in 1899-1900. The grievous consequences of that second calamity were not effaced from the country for the next three years. In reality India did not reach normality till well nigh 1905. From 1893 the country was suffering from physical and economic upheavals of unparalleled magnitude. So that at the earliest 1905, or after, it was the proper time to take stock of the operations of the closure of the mints and determine the currency which India ought to have. But we also know how 1907-8 saw another famine and how Indian trade at least received another volcanic shock, but not so disastrous as the one imparted by that in 1893. The country narrowly escaped, thanks to London having been free from the evil effects of the financial storm which blew so furiously in New York. In a way it was lucky that India witnessed that crisis. For the Chamberlain Committee had the opportunity of studying all the various phases of the artificial currency through which long-suffering and patient India has passed since the date of the currency legislation of 1893. Its recommendations have at least this special merit, that they have been based on a variety of experience acquired during the last twenty years; and are, therefore, sound and reliable. But, in conclusion, we repeat that the Fowler Committee Report is a fallacious fetish and the sooner those who have fallen at its shrine and paid blind *puja* to it, abandon and forget it the better for the lucid comprehension of this complicated problem of Indian currency.

## Notes of the Day.

**The Lie Direct.**

Sir Edward Carson and Lord Londonderry have been very quickly given the lie direct in regard to their preposterous accusation against the Government of having conspired wantonly to provoke an outbreak in Ulster. Colonel Seely, whose honour is unimpeachable, and speaks with an authority in this matter which none else possesses, describes it as a vile slander; and the Under-Secretary for War declares that it "does not contain a shred of truth." It appears very much as though Sir Edward Carson and his accomplices have lost their heads and will go to any lengths in the attempt to recover the sympathy their cause has lost in England by the ill-judged attempt to reduce the Army. The only thing, that Sir Edward Carson and his Council of Orangemen can in decency now do, is either to apologise or produce the evidence on which they based their allegations.

**The Lascar's Right to Employment.**

The question of the employment of Asiatics on British ships is once more agitating Trades Unions at Home, and the protest of the seamen themselves is now followed by a sympathetic threat on the part of the National Transport Worker's Federation to strike, unless the grievance is removed. Sympathetic strikes have not been highly successful in England of late, and this, combined with the failure during the last seamen's strike to get any satisfaction out of the demand for the exclusion of Asiatics, justifies the hope that the threat of the Transport Workers, whom the matter does not concern at all, will never be carried into effect. We have every sympathy with the desire to extend the employment of British seamen, but none whatever with the unjustifiable attempt to oust the lascar from a legitimate sphere of labour, to which, not only is he entitled by circumstances but which he has made his own by his excellent qualities as a seaman and his frugal habits. Most of the lines which employed lascars are as much Indian lines as British; at any rate they depend on Indian traffic for their dividends and to suggest that they are not to be allowed to employ Indian labour is monstrous. It would certainly become an important consideration, were such the case, whether a company, excluding Indian seamen, could be allowed to hold an Indian mail contract.

**Beyond Comment.**

Of all the undesirable features of the prison system as it exists to-day in most civilised countries, nothing is more dreadful than the pressure of a hard and merciless discipline, which seems aimed at crushing all the finer human instincts of those who are subjected to it and those who administer it, —a discipline which often punishes one human being for an act of kindness to another. According to the law this is a refinement of cruelty which can be made retrospective and follow a man even beyond the prison gates. This has been the fate of Sams Ahmed, a Mahomedan, who was yesterday sentenced to a week's rigorous imprisonment by Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Third Presidency Magistrate. Sams Ahmed went into prison to serve his sentence in the possession of Rs. 4-2-6. This was, of course, taken from him and when he was released on Saturday he received it back again. As he was going out, however, he was searched at the gate of the gaol and it was discovered that he was in possession of only Rs. 4-0-6. Enquiries resulted in the shocking discovery that he had given two annas to another prisoner named Mahomed; so he was charged before Mr. Khairaz, under some horrible section of the Code which enables Mr. Khairaz to avenge society of this atrocious offence against its morals, by sending the wretched kindly-hearted man, who gave his mite to comfort a fellow human being in distress, back to prison for a week with hard labour. It is difficult to comment in restrained terms on such an extravagant use of the power of the law.

**The French Elections.**

The French General Election, to which Reuter refers to-day in a message reporting M. Doumergue's vigorous advocacy of the Three Years' Service Law will take place next Sunday, the 26th instant. The main issues are national defence, finance and electoral reform. The principal parties are the Unified Socialists and the Radicals. The former claims to be the most highly organised and disciplined of the French political parties, some of its members being the most striking personalities in France. The leader of the party is the celebrated M. Jaures. The Radical Party is the mainstay of the present Ministry and claims to be the only true Republican group in the Chamber. It was the predominant partner in the famous anti-clerical *bloc* which carried the Church Separation Law. The Radicals, however, have not yet defined their own attitude to the questions of Army organisation and electoral reform. They are divided on both, ten Ministers having voted for the Three years' Law, and five, including, M. Caillaux, against it; while two voted in favour of Proportional Representation and eight against it. In both cases several did not vote. Thus the Cabinet presents the curious spectacle of a Ministry hostile to the two principal projects which have been passed by large majorties resting on the support of the Chamber which passed them.

**"The Cavour of Greece."**

According to a Reuter telegram, M. Venizelos, the Greek Premier, who had the honour of an interview with the German Emperor at Corfu, has expressed, through the Foreign Minister, M. Streit, who had accompanied him, "satisfaction at the Emperor's favourable attitude towards Greece," This, in the absence of further details, may mean nothing, of course. But it is probable that, whatever might be the declared policy of Germany in the Near East, a large number of Germans are disposed to sympathise with Hellenic aspirations in Epirus, and in the matter of the Aegean Islands. There is, however, no doubt as to the present influence of M. Venizelos in the European chancelleries. In a book recently published, "Hellas and the Balkan Wars" (T. Fisher Unwin, London), the author, Mr. D. J. Cassavetti, has put together a most interesting sketch of "The Cavour of Greece," Eleutherios Venizelos, the "one living head" prophesied in Byron's "Isles of Greece." Alluding to the part played by M. Venizelos in Crete in 1896, we are told how he

> showed consummate military rowers of organisation and strategy, and so earned the admiration of the Italian Admiral Conevaro, the Commander of the International Fleet which made a domonstration against the revolutionaries. He took part in all the chief engagements, and underwent all the hardships which fell to the lot of the Cretan troops. At the same time he represented the Cretan temporary Sedition Government, of which he became a member, in the negotiations with Europe. In connection with this it is related how, among a deputation of wild-looking Cretans in national costume, who came aboard the English admiral's flagship one morning, was one man who reappeared the same evening, to the admiral's astonishment, as one of the two or three representatives of the Cretan Government who had been invited to dinner, irreproachably attired in conventional evening dress. The reader may not be surprised to hear that this man was Elutherios Venizelos.

**A New Charni Road Nuisance.**

We understand that a largely signed representation has been sent to the Municipal Corporation by the residents of Powvala Street, New Charni Road, strongly complaining against the nuisance and danger to health caused by the existence of extensive buffalo stables towards the west of the street and in the midst of rows of tenements occupied by hundreds of families. The memorialists state that they complained regarding this nuisance in June last, but up to now nothing has been done to mitigate the evil. An assurance was given, it seems, by Dr. Sahyar, of the Municipality, that the stables would be removed, as the Municipality intended to make roads and to build a market on the spot before the end of March or so of the current year, but to the disappointment of the residents of the locality not only was there no indication on the part of the Corporation to remove the stables, but their owners would appear to be importing more cattle, thus intensifying the nuisance. We are told that, in consequence of the existence of these stables, the whole locality is contaminated by the stench that constantly emanates from the stables and that hordes of mosquitoes infest the localities endangering human life. The memorialists further urge that Powvala Road should be opened out towards Grant Road, instead of being left as at present to end in a *cul de sac*. We hope measures to remedy the grievances complained of will speedily be taken.

# THE VERGE OF WAR.

## AMERICA'S ULTIMATUM

## HUERTA'S FLAT REFUSAL.

### AN UNCONDITIONAL SALUTE IMPOSSIBLE.

## NO FORMAL DECLARATION OF WAR.

### NOTIFICATION TO POWERS.

AMERICAN PREPARATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 20.

Seventeen thousand United States bluejackets are now in the Gulf of Mexico and 4,510 in the Pacific.

Mr. Daniels, Secretary for the Navy, and Mr. Garrison, Secretary for War, conferred together until midnight yesterday regarding plans for the co-operation of the Army and Navy.

Mr. Garrison afterwards communicated with General Wood and it is believed that the latter will proceed to the border in command of a division.

President Wilson will to-day ask Congress for authority to use armed forces, including volunteers, and also for the necessary appropriations.

The crisis does not mean that there will be a formal declaration of war as the United States does not recognise President Huerta.

The Powers have been notified that it is now impossible for the United States to protect foreigners in Mexico.

MEXICO'S NATIONAL DIGNITY.

MEXICO CITY, April 20.

Senor Rojas, the Foreign Minister, has made a statement in which he dwells on the impossibility of an unconditional salute of the United States flag, which, he says, has never been insulted. Mexico has already yielded as much as her national dignity can permit. He warns Mexicans to refrain from anti-American demonstrations.

WASHINGTON, April 19.

Twenty-two destroyers have been ordered from Pensacola to the Gulf of Mexico. Mr. Bryan, in reply to two evasive messages from President Huerta, said he could not deviate from his position.

The Government officials express confidence that General Huerta will yield.

MORE BATTLESHIPS FOR TAMPICO.

WASHINGTON, April 20.

The battleship Mississippi, with an aeroplane corps and 600 marines, has been ordered to leave Pensacola for Tampico accompanied by the transport Prairie, the destroyer Dixie and a torpedo flotilla.

NEW YORK, April 20.

The battleship North Dakota has started for Tampico.

THE U. S. ULTIMATUM.

By six o'clock (Washington time) General Huerta had not communicated any intention of complying with the ultimatum. During the day he asked for a written assurance that the United States would return the salute. This was promptly refused and word was sent that a decisive answer to the ultimatum must come before six o'clock (Mexican time).

A FLAT REFUSAL.

LATER.

General Huerta has flatly refused to accede to the United States' demands.

NEGOTIATIONS CLOSED.

The officials in Washington say that negotiations have been closed and that the programme of reprisals will be carried out.

### FIGHTING IN MEXICO.

REPORTED DEFEAT OF FEDERAL TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, April 19.

A telegram from Chihuahua reports that a rebel column has defeated 2,000 Federals at Salinas, killing 120.

SAFETY OF FOREIGNERS.

The commanders of the British, German and American warships at Tampico have conferred with Caballero, the rebel commander, regarding the safety of foreigners. Caballero agreed not to fire in the direction of the foreign buildings.

FRESH ATTACK BY REBELS.

JUAREZ, April 20.

The rebels have ordered a fresh attack to be made immediately on Tampico, as they desire the Americans to find friendly rebels there.

### GRECO-GERMAN CORDIALITY

GERMAN EMPEROR'S FAVOURABLE ATTITUDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, April. 19.

M. Venezelos, Premier, and M. Streit, Foreign Minister, have returned from Corfu where they conversed with the German Emperor.

M. Streit, interviewed, expressed satisfaction at the Emperor's favourable attitude towards Greece.

### AUSTRO-ITALIAN RELATIONS.

IMPROVEMENT EFFECTED BY ABBAZIA CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 19.

The French newspapers consider that the interviews at Abbazia have consolidated the Triple Alliance by improving the Austro-Italian relations. They therefore express the opinion that a corresponding movement on the part of the Triple Entente is necessary.

### THE DUAL ALLIANCE AND TRIPLE ENTENTE.

EFFECT ON THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 20.

The French press devotes much space to the Abbazia meeting and its effect on the Triple Alliance.

The "Temps" regards the Marquis di San Giuliano and Count Berchtold's tolegram to Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg as a proof of the intention of the Triple Alliance to act together in the Mediterranean and Asia and says this must influence the relations of the Powers of the Triple Entente.

The Dual Alliance on the one hand and the Entente Cordiale on the other have shown the common desire of France, Russia and England to counterbalance the influence of the Triple Alliance.

The visit of King George to Paris and of President Poincare to St. Petersburg will enable the group of Powers to which France belongs to define their obligations more clearly.

### EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH INDISPOSED

BRONCHIAL ATTACK WITH FEVER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VIENNA, April 20.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has been suffering for a fortnight from hoarseness with symptoms of cold.

Yesterday evening the doctors issued a bulletin stating, that there was an accumulation of mucus in the bronchial passages with some shivering and feverish temperature.

The Emperor passed a fair night and rose to-day as early as usual and transacted business.

LATER.

The guarded language of the bulletin regarding the Emperor's health causes apprehension that his condition may be graver than is admitted.

It is feared that unless the catarrh diminishes shortly, serious complications will develop.

The Archduchess Marie Valerie, the Emperor's daughter, has arrived at Schoenbrunn where the Emperor is staying.

### FRENCH PREMIER'S ELECTION SPEECH.

ARMY ORGANISATION AND THREE YEARS' SERVICE LAW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, April 20.

M. Doumergue, in a speech at Souillac on the eve of the elections, vigorously upheld the Three Years' Service law and hinted at further measures to improve the Army organisation.

### SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.

DECORATED BY THE KING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 19.

The King has appointed the Sultan of Zanzibar an honorary K.C.M.G.

## ULSTER COUNCIL'S CHARGES.

### TO BE TACITLY IGNORED.

### SIR E. CARSON'S RELIANT DECLARATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 20.

It is learnt officially that there is at present no intention to issue an official statement or take any further notice of the allegations of the Ulster Unionist Council. In the meantime, the Ministerial organs are reticent on the subject this morning.

Sir Edward Carson, interviewed by the "Daily Telegraph," said, he awaited with equanimity any challenge properly made as to proof of the Council's charges.

There has not been time to frame questions to Mr. Asquith for to-day's sitting of the Commons, and it is not expected that the Opposition leaders will take decisive action till Sir Edward Carson's return to-morrow.

MR. ASQUITH "KNOWS NOTHING."

LATER.

In the House of Commons to-day, Colonel Chaloner asked the Premier to secure judicial inquiry into the allegations regarding a plot to overawe Ulster.

Mr. Asquith reiterated that he saw no grounds for an inquiry. (Opposition dissent).

Mr. Bonar Law said he hoped that Mr. Asquith would reconsider the position and he would consequently repeat the question to-morrow.

Mr. Hogge drew attention to the fact that the sworn testimonies of officers in the Army, Navy and Constabulary existed and requested that an inquiry should be extended to the matter and that disciplinary measures should be taken.

Mr. Asquith.—I know nothing. (Loud Opposition cheers).

### THEIR MAJESTIES' VISIT TO PARIS.

A SPLENDID RECEPTION ARRANGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 20.

Mr. Asquith had audience of the King to-day prior to Their Majesties' visit to France to-morrow. Brilliant sunshine ushered in "King George's Week."

Paris is exceedingly gay and excited. Everywhere Union Jacks and Tricolours intermingle and wonderful schemes for decorations have been worked out, including triumphal arches with many palms and evergreens.

Tens of thousands of visitors are arriving in the capital. President Poincare has returned from the Riviera to superintend the last touches in the preparations.

### BETTING ON THE DERBY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 20.

Eleven to four against The Tetrach has been taken and six to one against Kennymore has been offered.

### THE SIMLA FIRE.

DEAD BODY DISCOVERED FROM DEBRIS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, April 20.

While clearing the debris of the recent fire on the Mall the police discovered the charred remains of a human being yesterday. Mr. Lamacraft, the Tour Inspector, sent over the skeleton for identification, but it was hardly possible. It is however, believed to be the dead body of the missing cook of Madam Moline who was engaged in his duties in a back kitchen when the house caught fire.

### DEATH OF A PROMINENT KARACHI CITIZEN.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, April 21.

Mr. Tirithdas Chandumal, a prominent and influential municipal councillor and accountant and broker to the Delhi and London Bank, died yesterday from paralysis. The municipal offices and schools are to-day closed as a mark of esteem and regret.

He belonged to the Hindu Punjabi caste and was a man of sound principles and an able speaker. His death is regretted by numerous personal friends here in all sections of the community.

The sixth anniversary of the Punjab Hindu Sabha takes place at Lahore on Saturday and Sunday.

## ASIATICS IN BRITISH SHIPS.

### THREATENED STRIKE.

### PROTEST BY LABOUR FEDERATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 19.

The National Transport Workers' Federation has passed a resolution protesting against the employment of Asiatics in British ships.

Mr. Williams, the Secretary of the Federation, in a speech, threatened a strike without notice unless the grievances were removed.

### AVIATION DISASTERS.

PILOT AND PASSENGER BURNED TO DEATH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, April 19.

Two aeroplanes while racing at the Buc aerodrome, collided and fell. One burst into flames and the pilot, Deroye and his passenger, Dalbin, were burned to death. The pilot of the other aeroplane, Bidot, broke his leg and his passenger dislocated the shoulder.

### ENGLISH MAILS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ADEN, April 19.

The P. and O. s.s. Salsette with the English mails of the 10th instant left for Bombay at 6 p.m. to-day.

The P. and O. s.s. Maloja left at 6 p.m. with the mails for Colombo and Australia.

### OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 20.

The death is announced of Mr. William Skinner, Secretary of the Indian Tea Association.

The death is announced of Major-General William Ralston.

Major-General William Henry Ralston C.B. served in the New Zealand War of 1863-65; present at the actions of Kati Kara and Rangiawhia, and commanded expedition which landed at White Cliffs. He served in the Afghan war 1878-79; was present at occupation of Kandahar and expedition towards Helmand River.

### THE TRAFFIC IN FEATHERS.

THREE LAKHS STOCK SEIZED IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 20.

Twenty five cases of feathers worth three lakhs of rupees, all prohibited stock, were seized at Calcutta on Saturday by the Customs Preventive Department. They were intended for shipment on the "Hakata Maru. The smugglers are to be proceeded against.

### THE KOTI MURDER TRIAL.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, April 20.

In the matter of the murder case in the Koti State the District Judge has directed the accused, three in number, to stand trial before the Rana of Koti. They claimed to be tried in a British Court at Simla.

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK IN NATIVE STATES.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, April 20.

Important Native States are taking steps for the creation of Archaeological Departments of their own and several of them have already started work at the instance of Dr. Marshall, Director-General of Archaeology. The Gwalior Durbar has secured the services of Mr. Garde, the Kashmir State of Mr. Daya Ram Sahni and the Nizam's Dominion of Pro. Ghulam Yazdani, one of Dr. Marshall's scholars.

During the recent rush of pilgrims to Puri a Bengali, named P. N. Banerjee was arrested at Balasore on a charge of cheating the Bengal Nagpur Railway and several pilgrims, and is to stand his trial at Balasore shortly. It appears that thirty-two pilgrims were found travelling on bogus excess fare railway receipts at Balasore, these receipts being found on the person of Banerjea. It is alleged that the man duped the pilgrims by representing himself as belonging to a society which could afford to pilgrims concession fares to travel over railways on pilgrimage. The accused is said to be in possession of several credentials from several well-known persons and printed hand-bills showing the object of his "society."

## FARIDPUR DACOITY.

### COLLAPSE OF CROWN CASE.

### ALLEGED TERRORISING OF WITNESSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

FARIDPUR, April 20.

The Crown has withdrawn the charges against the accused in the Gopalpur and Kowakuri dacoity cases.

Mr. Gupta, counsel, stated that the case was against the twenty-three accused and four absconders of whom three were the sons of pleaders, three closely related to pleaders and one related to a Muktear, and of the others all except three were students. The evidence of pleader Taraprasad Sen, who was a highly respectable gentleman connected with all political agitation since the Partition and therefore unlikely to speak falsely in favour of the police, showed that the accused Rajendra had made a long statement revealing the existence of a samity for the commission of dacoities. Rajendra had also helped the police by decoying Purna Das, a pleader of the samity, to Faridpur and making him surrender himself. It was clear from the evidence that, ultimately, Rajendra had resiled from the statement owing to the pressure of his relations whom he had given away.

The counsel produced the order sheets of the Madaripur S. D. O.'s Court which showed that terrorism had been resorted to by some of the accused when on bail, and as a result the bail bonds were cancelled three times. One accused had even threatened a witness during the hearing of the present case. The result of all this was that the prosecution had failed to obtain the evidence they expected. Nearly thirty witnesses had not come up, and several had to be cross-examined under instructions from the Government. He therefore withdrew the charges except as against the absconders. The accused were then discharged. Prior to counsel's statement, the accused had all declined to make any statement or say anything against the evidence.

### MRS. PASPATI WINSHON BOTH COUNTS.

MARRIAGE VALID AND RIGHTS RESTORED.

It the Divorce Court on March 27, before Sir Samuel Evans and a special jury, the nullity of marriage suit brought by Mr. Peter Paspati, of Liverpool, and the cross-petition of his wife for the restitution of conjugal rights, came to an end with a verdict in favour of Mrs. Paspati, says the "Daily Chronicle."

Mr. Paspati, the son of a wealthy man, sought a declaration of nullity on the ground that he was mentally incapable of contracting marriage.

After an absence of 20 minutes the jury found that at the time of the marriage ceremony Peter Paspati was not of unsound mind or incapable of contracting a marriage; that he was the lawful husband of Alma Olava Paspati, and that he had withdrawn from cohabitation without reasonable cause.

The President then dismissed the husband's petition with costs, and granted the wife a restitution of conjugal rights, to be obeyed within 14 days after the service of the order.

Hr. Hume Williams, K.C., on behalf of Mrs. Paspati, raised the important point of the degree of intelligence required for the marriage contract. Counsel quoted Sir James Hannen, a former President of the Divorce Court, to the following effect:—

"It appears to me that the contract of marriage is a very simple one which does not require a high degree of intelligence to comprehend. It is an engagement between a man and woman to live together and love one another as husband and wife, to the exclusion of all others."

A man, said Mr. Hume Williams, might have an intelligence imperfectly developed in many directions, but he might come up to that standard. The evidence in this case abundantly proved that the intelligence of Mr. Paspati was much beyond that standard. He was able to understand a great deal more. It had been proved that when Paspati made up his mind to go through the marriage ceremony he knew what he was doing. They were living together until a month ago, and Mrs. Paspati and this "supposed imbecile" discussed the proceedings together, crying in each other's arms because this trouble had come upon them through the action of the family.

Whatever the arrested development of Mr. Paspati's brain might be, said Mr. Hume Williams, his brain perfectly grasped the idea of the legal relations existing between him and his wife.

"The best result of this case for both of them," he urged, "would be that what has been a secret marriage should become a properly recognised marriage, with a chance for both of them, that they may return to a common home, he completing his old age with the woman who understands him and loves him, rather than going back to his desolate life."

The verdict of the jury was as stated.

H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Limdi has arrived in Bombay and is staying in a bungalow at Walkeshwar.

## NEW SMALL CAUSES COURT.

### AN INCONVENIENTLY PLACED BUILDING.

### PLEADERS' COMPLAINTS.

**The new temporary Small Cause Court building in Lamington Road is rapidly approaching completion, and it is anticipated that the Court will be transferred from its present habitation in the old Post office during the summer vacation, which commences on May 8th.**

The new building is not a striking or imposing structure, being of the bungalow type, one-storey high, and its general appearance suggests that it is merely a temporary home for the Court of Small Causes. It is roomy enough, but the peculiar manner in which it is built gives it rather a *kutcha* appearance, which is heightened by the fact that there is no ceiling except that formed by the sloping red tiles of which the roof is composed.

TOO FAR AWAY.

Those whose business takes them to the Court will be glad to get out of the present building which is entirely unsuited for the purpose for which it is now being used, but they view with a good deal of disfavour the location of the new building. Anything less like a Court-house than the old Post office, with its crowded corridors and poky little court rooms, could hardly be imagined, but it has one great advantage in that it is in the very heart of the business quarter, whereas the new court in Lamington Road is about half an hour's drive away. The inconvenience this will cause to suitors, witnesses and pleaders can be readily imagined.

INTERNAL ARRANGEMENTS.

A representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" yesterday paid a visit to the new building in Lamington Road, and found the workmen busily engaged putting the final touches to the work. On entering one steps straight into a broad corridor which runs the whole length of the building, and divides the courts from the offices. The courts themselves are all placed on the left hand side of the corridor, the offices, record rooms, and other departments being on the other side.

FIVE COURTS.

There are five courts, all practically the same size—30 ft. 4½ inches by 22 ft. 9 inches—and attached to each is the Judge's chamber. On this side of the building, too, is the library and the pleaders' retiring room.

On the opposite side the first room on entering the building is the Registrar's private office, and retiring room. Then comes the Registrar's main office, a big airy apartment 69 ft. by 51 ft., 7½ inches, and next to this is the Record room, also a huge place 57 ft. by 50 ft. 7½ inches. The cash department, strong room, bailiffs and appraisers departments are also on this side.

SERIOUS INCONVENIENCE APPREHENDED.

As has been said the site of the new court is a long way from the business quarter, and those who spend their days there apprehend the most serious inconvenience when the new building is brought into use. The writer yesterday spent an hour at the Small Cause Court chatting to pleaders, and others interested, and from them learnt the many objections there are to the present site.

"We shall find it extremely inconvenient," said one of the senior pleaders, "but we shall not be the worst sufferers. We have to be at the court most days, and should have had to go just the same had it been built at Bandra. But suitors, and particularly business men, with their offices in the Fort, will find that when they have cases in the court it will mean a whole day wasted. Now they can slip into the court in a few minutes, and if their case is not likely to come on for an hour or two can go back to their offices and get to work again if they drive out to Lamington Road, and the same delay, or even a longer one occurs before the case is called, they will have to stay there, wasting their time. I think, and this is the opinion of most of us here, that a site could have been, and should have been, found in the Fort."

PLEADERS' DIFFICULTIES.

Another gentleman expressed similar views, and added that as far as they could gather the new Small Cause Court now being built in Carnac Road would not be ready for occupation for four or five years, and that meant that for all that time every body concerned would be put to the most serious inconvenience. "So far as we pleaders are concerned," he went on to say, "we shall find it extremely difficult to do our work. Now we have got our chambers close at hand and our clients can easily get at us when we are wanted but at Lamington Road numerous houses have been built, but there are few, if any, rooms out there suitable for offices, and, being so far removed from the business quarter there will be very few opportunities for us to meet our clients and receive instructions."

The Government of India having sanctioned a grant of money for the purpose the Archaeological Department of India will shortly be equipped with a library of its own. The experts are now busy collecting old Sanskrit manuscripts of historic interest in Benares.

# DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

## EVIDENCE REGARDING LAHORE BOMB.

## MADE OF TOBACCO TIN.

**Evidence was given of the searches at the houses of Khusi Ram, Hans Raj (father of Balraj), and Raghbai Sharma. In the former a number of books on the French Revolution and others chiefly of a political nature were found and in the latter a tin was found buried as previously deposed by other witnesses.**

**Mr. B. Bevan-Petman, Bar-at-Law, detailed the events of May, 17th 1913, when the Lahore bomb exploded. Captain Phillips said, as he was riding home at Lahore on May 17th 1913, he saw what appeared to be a tobacco tin in the road and swerved to avoid it.**

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, April 20.

The preliminary enquiry in the Delhi Conspiracy Case was resumed before Mr. V. Connolly, I.C.S., to-day at Delhi.

Inspector Ahmed Jan, Lahore, said he was ordered by Mr. Stead to search the house of Khusi Ram, accused, on February 20. The house faces the State Boarding House. After a search of the witness the house search commenced in Khusi Ram's presence. Amongst the articles seized were the books, "Racial Supremacy," "Miglet's History of the French Revolution," Carlyle's "French Revolution," "The State and the Individual," Burke's "Present Discontent" and "Speeches on American Taxation," and "The Story of My Deportation" by Lajpat Rai. Khusi Ram was arrested and given every opportunity to make a statement, but he said he would consult his pleader first. The same evening witness went again to the house and on Mr. Stead's orders brought away all the other books and papers from the house in a trunk. The trunk was opened on March 18 in the presence of all the search witnesses. It could not be done before then as one of the search witnesses was not available. The trunk was found to contain another copy of "Racial Supremacy," five copy books, a letter and a postcard. Witness also searched Bal Raj's house on February 21, 22 and 23. Amongst the witnesses was Lala Hans Raj, the accused's father. Bal Raj himself was not present. A number of copy books were seized. Witness also searched Ragoba Sharma's house on March 5. The accused was not present and Lala Mul Raj, retired District Judge, was sent for. In the third storey some papers were found in a trunk. Witness corroborated the evidence already given as to the finding of a tin box in the north-west corner of the room on the ground floor. The tin box was buried about one foot deep in the ground.

Cross-examined by counsel for Khusi Ram witness said:—The search order was given to witness orally. Both the orders were for searches. The arrest was effected with an additional order.

Cross-examined by counsel for Bal Raj witness said:—The order for Bal Raj's house search was oral. The search list contains books belonging to Lala Hans Raj as well as Bal Raj. Those which were relevent, are produced here and those of no importance were returned.

Re-examined witness said:—The contents of Lala Hans Raj's house are also entered in the list.

Continuing witness said that he had entered in the list the room of Bal Raj distinctly. The room entered as Bal Raj's was the only one in Lala Hansraj's house which Bal Raj occupied. This point was insisted on as the rest of the house was not searched.

### THE LAHORE BOMB.

Mr. B. Bevan Petman, barrister-at-law, said he was at the Gymkhana Club, Lahore, on Tuesday when a bomb exploded in the Lawrence Gardens. The precise time by witness's watch was 4½ minutes to nine. Witness continued:—The noise struck me as most peculiar and for this reason I looked at my watch. I turned to my friend Mr. Trevor who is in charge of the Lahore Fort and said: "Is that your magazine gone off?" I then went out and spoke to a head constable who was stationed about twenty yards from the refreshment table. This constable could see anybody who came either to the tea or bar tables. I told the constable to telephone at once to the Fort and ask if any magazine had exploded. I then walked back to the tea table and the constable went through the Montgomery Hall. I was watching him and when about three-quarters of the way down the Hall he with other people suddenly started to run very fast. It was hot weather and all the doors of the Hall had been opened. I could, therefore, see all that occurred. I suspected something was wrong and followed. When outside the Hall I met the constable returning, calling out "water, water." I went on and outside the Hall on the right I saw a body lying in a pool of blood. It was then dark, but from the clothing of the body I took the person to be an Indian. I thought a murder had been committed and ran back some thirty yards to within shouting disttnce of the refreshment table and called to two gentlemen to come as witnesses. I then returned to the body and snatched a lamp from a passing tonga. I then saw the man's condition. He was lying in a pool of blood and had ghastly wounds below the left knee which was blown open with the bone protruding. On the left thigh was a very large wound. Blood was spattered all over his shirt or tunic and blood was pouring out of him. I subsequently noticed that his right shoe which was very thick and practically new had a cut as though with a knife longitudinally down the great toe. The left shoe to the best of my recollection was in ordinary condition.

### "DONT GIVE HIM BRANDY."

I asked in Urdu "who has struck you?" and the man made no reply. I asked again and the man replied that a bomb had struck him. I asked if he could recognise the man, but he made no reply. I asked him again and seeing that he was dying sent for some brandy as I hoped to keep him alive till a doctor arrived. An Indian standing by said: "Don't give him brtndy." I asked "why," and he said he must not drink it, he is a Brahmin. The dying man did not say anything more as far as I remember. The Deputy Commissioner and the Superintendent of Police came then and I left. The body was still lying there with a police guard over it when I left. The date was May 17, 1913. Till about 9-30 p.m. it was fine, but a dust storm then occurred which was followed later by heavy rain. At the time when the explosion occurred a considerable number of members had gone home. There were about twenty people left around the refreshment table. Very few people driving home from the Club would go by the road on which the body was found. They would ordinarily use a road which is connected with the road where the body was found. Anyone frequenting the garden would know that this road was not ordinarily used by Europeans. If a person put a bomb where the man was found with the intention of damaging Europeans he could not know much about the habits of the residents.

There was no cross-examination.

### A FORTUNATE SWERVE.

Captain Phillips said he was in the Lawrence Gardens on May 17, 1913, and left about eight 8.35. While he was in the Gardens nothing extraordinary occurred. Witness mounted his cycle outside the Gymkhana office and rode off.

Before he had gone far he saw by the light of his cycle lamp something lying in the road. It had the appearance of a tobacco tin and as it was lying in witnesses direct path he had to swerve to avoid it.

Mr. Ross Alston:—Probably the most fortunate swerve you ever made in your life. Witness said he heard the report from twenty minutes to half an hour after he left the Gardens.

Mr. O'Connor, head clerk to the Deputy Commissioner, Gurdaspur, said he was present at the search of Charan Dass's premises. Witness identified the various exhibits and corroborated the evidence previously given.

Mr. Knowlton, Principal of the Central Training College, Lahore, identified Abad Behari who witness said was in Lahore on May 17th 1913, the day of the bomb outrage. Witness produced the registers of the college and boarding house and ascertained from them that Abad Behari was absent from December 16th 1912 to January 2nd 1913 and was present on May 19th 1913. He was admitted on the recommendation of the Inspector of Schools.

Basheshar Nath, honorary magistrate Gurdaspur, corroborated the evidence already given concerning Charan Das's house search of which he was a witness.

Mahomed Yusuf, clerk in the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Gurdaspur, said he knew Charan Dass who was in the same office. He had been revenue clerk for the last four years.

Witness was at Gurdaspur on the day Charan Das was arrested. Seven or eight days previously he went to the English office and enquired of Nathuram for the civil list.

Witness was in the office and heard him make the request. He was given the list and saw him turning the pages over.

Witness asked what he wanted? and he would not at first reply. On witness again asking, he said he was not going to answer and asked to be excused.

### A NAME IN THE CIVIL LIST.

He found some name and pointed it out to Nathuram, who made a reply, of which witness only heard the word Jhelum. Charan Das took some pencil notes on a piece of paper. Witness identified some of accused's writing.

Nathuram, clerk in the English office of the Deputy Commissioner, Gurdaspur, corroborated the statement of the previous witness and said, Charan Dass pointed out the name G. Gordon to him. The address was given as D.C., Jhelum. The list was not a current issue. Accused asked what was Mr. Gordon's present address but witness could not tell him this. He knew, however, that Mr. Johnstone was then D. C. at Jhelum, though he did not tell the accused. Witness identified some of accused's handwriting.

Hera Chandra Pyne, second clerk Sessions at Alipore, produced a box of types and "Liberty" leaflets.

Mehta Jaimini, pleader Lyallpur, deposed to receiving a "Liberty" leaflet on three occasions, and each time handed it over to the authorities.

Harnayal, reader to the Sub-Divisional Office, Dalhousie, said he saw Charan Dass on the platform at Pathankote on February 8th. He said he was on a pleasure trip and also a friend who was with him.

The friend spoke English slowly and he took him to be a Bengali. The person in the photo produced of Rashi Behari Bose was like him. He shewed them the way to the bouli and came back with them in the evening to Gurdaspur.

# THE TONK OUTRAGE.

## ASSASSIN NOT A MILITARY SEPOY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 20.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" says:—"It has been asked to contradict the statement made in the first published account of the Tonk outrage that the orderly who shot the British officers was a sepoy of the Southern Waziristan Militia. He was a Mahsud civilian orderly who had been in Major Dodd's employment for three years.

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Copies of the report of the Indian Enquiry Commission appointed by the Union Government of South Africa have been received by the Government of India and the recommendations contained in the report are under consideration.

# RAJABAZAR BOMB CASE.

## SEARCH WITNESS'S EVIDENCE.

## EXPERT'S EXAMINATION OF TYPES.

**At Monday's hearing of the Rajabazar bomb case, Jitendra Kumar Dutt, a search witness, said that at the time the press was searched nobody was in the courtyard nor was there anyone on the verandah or in Khoka Babu's room.**

**On the 7th December some pink papers were found in Khoka Babu's room of which the police took charge.**

**Dealing with the types, the witness said that he did not see Mr. Norton picking up the letters composing the words "Arise Awake." He only saw them after they had been set up. They bore traces of ink and it seemed that all of them had been used.**

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, April 20.

The Raja Bazar bomb case was resumed to-day before Mr. Panton at Hastings House.

Jitendranath Dut,t a search witness, further cross-examined by Mr. Sen, said that some pink papers were seized by the police in Khoka Babus room on the 7th. The police did not seize any article in the press room on the 8th. Mr. Norton examined the types on that date. Mr. Norton did not show him the capital "G" on that date in the press room. Some capital "Gs" were shown to him in Khoka Babu's room. One like the "G" in "Gods" was shown. It was then perfectly clean, there being no trace of ink on it. Mr. Norton did not rub the face of the type in his presence with his thumb. He (witness) was shown the types of "Liberty" after they were set out. They were not shown to him individually. He was not shown an extra "L" or extra "Y" by Mr Norton. The witness could not state on oath that he had seen them pick out the "Liberty" types. The sahibs were standing in front of the cases and picking out some types. Inspector Mahendra stood in front of the witness. Excepting the damaged "T" no other inked type making "Liberty" was shown to him. The witness was given a magnifying glass to examine the defect. He noticed a cut in the form of a line on the left top bar of the type. He was shown the types of "Arise, Awake, etc., after the line was set up. The faces of the types were not uniformly inked. None of them was a brand new type. He was asked to compose the inking on the types, with similar types in the cases with which a line was composed

### IS THE WITNESS HOSTILE.

Re-examined by Mr. Pugh, the witness said he could not say how Mr. Sen came to know what he would state. The witness had noticed the defect of "T" on the left side in the print. The defect was on the opposite side. Correcting, witness said he had seen the cut on the right side. He had no experience of types before the "G" was shown, before the types of "Liberty" and the defective "T" the line "Arise, Awake etc." was shown to him on the 19th. It was not shown to him on the 8th. When the other pink papers were seized, the proprietor was not there in Khoka Babu's rom.

Did you speak to anybody between Saturday and to-day on the subject of the case?—No.

Mr. Sen objected to the question on the ground that it could not be put to him except in cross-examination after declaring him hostile.

Mr. Pugh said he was just feeling his way to cross-examine the witness.

The Judge said there were not sufficent grounds for declaring him hostile and cross-examining him.

Abinash Chunder Chuckerburtty, the next witness, said he knew Bithantal Roy Chaudhury of Benotea. The accused Upendra Roy Chaudhury was one of his sons. He did not know if Upendra was known as Kalipado. The witness was shown a signature alleged to be of Kalipado. He said the handwriting was like Upendra's.

### AN ILLITERATE MEDICAL PRACTITIONER.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sen, the witness said, he used to be a compounder in a charitable dispensary, but now he was a medical practitioner.

Excepting the names on labels of medicine you can read no other English words?—I can read and write my own name and the names on labels of medicine.

Can you read English?—No.

Suresh Chandra Choudhury, a new witness said he was an inhabitant of Sungur, in the Dacca District. He was a B.A. student. Mr. Sen objected to the witness being examined on the ground that witness would not prove anything more than what was on the record that the accused Khogendra Nath Chaudhury was passing, under the false name of Suresh Chandra Choudhury.

The witness would not be able to prove that Khogen was personating him. The statement of the witness would be only evidence of bad character.

### ALLEGED FALSE PERSONATION.

Mr. Pugh said that the accused Khogendra in securing the teachership of Bhastara school had passed off as Suresh Chunder Choudhury. The witness bore the same name and it was he and not Khogendra who had passed the I.A., examination. Both came from the same village.

The Judge overruled Mr. Sen's objection and allowed the witness to be examined.

The witness said he knew Khogendra Choudhury of his village who was sometime a class fellow of his. He had not seen Khogen for the last three years. He did not think there was anybody else in his village by the name of Suresh Chunder Chaudhury or Khogendra Nath Roy Chaudhury. The witness was not cross-examined.

Kiran Chunder Sen, a clerk of the Calcutta University produced some official records to show that Khogendra had not passed the I.A., examination and that Suresh Chunder Chaudhury had passed the same.

Jogendra Kumar Banerji said he knew the accused Shoshunka who worked at the Bengal Technical School from 1910 to 1913. Shoshunka worked at the blacksmith's shop. The students joined the school to learn work. The articles turned out by the students were sold. The witness produced the office book to show how long Shoshunka was in the school. It was seen that Shoshunka had worked there from 1910-12.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sen, witness said he was first an apprentice and then perhaps he used to get Rs. 12 as pay. The register did not show the pay. It was not afact that Shoshunka used to get Rs. 16 and Rs. 20. The institution was the outcome of a donation by Sir T. Palit. Its president was Dr. Rash Behari Ghose.

# A COLLEGE STUDENT BOUND OVER.

## SUSPECTED IN CONNECTION WITH POLITICAL CRIMES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 20.

At the High Court, to-day, before Justices Sherufudin and Teunon, Mr. B. C. Chatterjee moved on behalf of one Robendra Mohula Sen-Gupta, a student of the Ripon College, against an order of the Northern Division Presidency Magistrate directing the petitioner to execute a bond for Rs. 500 with a surety for Rs. 1,000 to maintain good behaviour for one year.

The petitioner was arrested at Strand Road, Calcutta, on the 17th December last by a C. I. D. Sub-Inspector. The petitioner was suspected in connection with several serious political crimes —the murder of the C.I.D. Head Constable Haripado Deb in College Square on the 29th September last, and the discovery of a bomb factory at Rajabazar and was looked for by the police. It was alleged that on the evening previous to the murder of the head constable the petitioner with three other young men was seen last at College Square, but he disappeared after that and was not found till the 5th October when on being questioned as to where he was on the intervening days, particularly on the evening of the murder, he stated that he was at a students' mess but on enquiry this statement was found to be false. In 1911 he was proceeded against at Jawalpore in Mymensingh under section 109, I.P.C., with two other boys. When arrested they gave false names and addresses. The Magistrate found that the petitioner had not given a satisfactory account of himself and he thought that it was necessary that he should be required to furnish suitable security.

Their Lordships rejected the application.

# PERFORMING ANIMALS.

## CRUELTIES THAT NEED SUPPRESSING

A Committee has been formed for the suppression of cruelties to performing animals. It includes Mr. Roy Horniman (President), Mr. Ernest Bell (Treasurer), Mr. Basil Tozer and Mrs. Hayden Coffin and is supported by sixteen humanitarian Societies. The Hon. Sec. is Miss Bradish (34, Memorial Hall, E.C.), who will supply leaflets and pamphlets and be glad to receive donations towards the work of enlightening the public on this matter.

The following information, voluntarily supplied by various Music Hall Artistes shows how much this Stage Cruelty needs suppressing!

"If Animal Acts on the Stage could be abolished, even down to the conjuror's rabbit, it would be a great blessing. I have been on the Music Hall stage for twelve years, and have seen some hundreds of animal acts, and with the exception of a few have found great cruelty and hardships for the animals. Starvation and blows are the only things that will teach an animal the necessary tricks, the scanty accommodation both travelling and at the theatre must cause great suffering.

"Having seen in my varied experience many troups of dogs, one can safely state that there are few that are really looked after as they should be, and very few that are not rotten with disease through their unnatural confinement, apart from their misery during training hours and the cruelty they undergo. Of course, there are exceptions, but they are few and far between.

"Some time ago I was playing for about eight weeks at a theatre in the suburbs where there were some performing monkeys, and my dressing room was next to the one in which the monkeys were kept. They were always disgracefully ill-treated, and when the performance had not gone exactly right, their owner used to kneel on them and ill-treat them in such a way that their cries were simply heartrending. Although I complained to the management, and to the man himself, abuse was the only result. The monkeys have since died, and the man is now touring with a troupe of performing dogs.

"It must be obvious to the meanest intelligence that the training is not done by anything but ill-treatment. One has only o look at the cowed droop of a dog's tail when on the stage, and to note the terrified look in the eyes when the unhappy animal is performing on some revolving mechanism, to know that its life is one unending misery. Moreover, why does the showman always carry a whip? Obviously because the animals are trained with a whip, and it is only the fear of the whip that ensures them going through the performance."—"Herald of the Golden Age."

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The combined prize distribution of the 1st and 2ndBattalions, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles took place at the Volunteer Headquarters on Saturday evening. The Calcutta Volunteer Rifles have the finest collection of Challenge Cups, Trophies, and Shields of any Corps in India. Indeed, it is a question whether any Territorial Corps at Home can make so splendid a display of plate, the gift for the most part of Merchant Princes of Calcutta, many of whom, unable to be Volunteers themselves have taken this method of displaying their interest in the movement. Of the two inter-Battalion trophies, one has been won by "F" Company of the 1st Battalion and the other by "B" (Police) Company of the 2nd.

# AFTER THE WAR.

## VAST RAILWAY SCHEMES IN THE BALKANS.

## PREPARATIONS BEGUN.

One of the results of the Balkan war has been the release of the economic energies of the Balkan States, which are now finding vent in vast railway construction schemes, hitherto impeded by frontiers and political jealousies. Greece, Servia, Bulgaria, and even Turkey—all are hastening to carry out long-planned railways which are destined to transform the economic conditions of the Balkans, says the Vienna correspondent of "The Standard."

Greece is easily the first owing to a variety of favourable circumstances. Those who are inclined to blame her for the slow pace of her political and social as well as economic development ought to remember that she has hitherto been condemned to a sort of geographical isolation due to the absence of railway connections with Europe. To reach Athens from Europe it was necessary to go either to Brindisi or to Constantinople, and there embark upon a boat. Her northern provinces of Thessaly were situated in this respect still worse and their economics and social conditions were accordingly still more backward.

All this however, was not the fault of Greece. As far back as 1900 she made an agreement with the French Batignolles Company for the construction of a line proceeding from Piraeus over Athens to Larissa, and still further along the Tempe valley to the mouth of the Peneios. Her idea was then to induce the Turkish Government to construct a line from Salonika, going along the coast of the gulf to a junction with the Larissa railway on the Graeco-Turkish frontier somewhere about platamona-point. In this way Greece would have been connected with Europe by means of the Salonika-Uskub-Nish-Belgrad-Vienna railway.

But Turkey would not at first even listen to the proposal, which threatened to add to the Greek influence at Salonika, and when at last she did agree, she demanded that the line from Larissa should be carried to Salonika—not along the coast, as that would have exposed it to a naval attack from the Gulf, but straight through the mountains through Tyrnava and Elassona to a junction with the Monastir-Salonika line at Veria (Karaferia.)

### DIRECT TO EUROPE.

As the proposal was not acceptable to Greece, the negotiations came to a deadlock, and there the matter practically ended. But now that Greece has come into the possession not only of Salonika, but also of the greater part of the Salonika-Monastir line, she has hastened to take up the old agreement with the Societe Batignolles, and M. Venizelos signed the other day the final convention for the construction of the railway to Salonika. It will have a length of about 57 miles, and proceed from Karali-Zerven, the point where the branch from Larissa to the coast has stopped, along the coast over Ekaterina to Gida, close to Salonika, on the Monastir line.

It is expected that the line will be ready within a year, and then at last Greece will be in direct connection with Europe.

Next comes Servia with her grand scheme for a Danube-Adriatic line. This is an old and favourite scheme of Servia first conceived by her as a means of economic emancipation from Austria, through whose territory she had to do all her foreign trade. Later on she found an outlet through Salonika, but the port lying still in Turkish hands, the Danube Adriatic scheme continued to hold the field. The honour of its conceptions belongs to M. Pasics, now Prime Minister, who twenty years ago was Servian Minister in St. Petersburg. There he, together with the Russian engineer, the late M. Taburno, drew up the first plan of the railway, and found the warm support of the late Czar Alexander III.

Russia, in fact, had a particular interest in the scheme, inasmuch as the railway, which was to begin at Radujevac, near the Serbo-Rumanian frontier, was to be connected by means of a bridge over the Danube with the Rumanian railway system, which itself would be connected with the Russian railways in Podolia, and thus afford St. Petersburg an uninterrupted run to the Adriatic. But for that very reason the scheme was always opposed by Austria.

### NEUTRAL ACCESS TO ADRIATIC.

It was not until the late Count Æhrenthal announced on a memorable occasion the withdrawal of Austria from the sanjak that the scheme was again revived, and in 1911 Turkey was induced by the combined pressure of Franco-Russian diplomacy to agree with a French syndicate (the Regie Generale des Chemins de Fer) for the construction of the long-desired railway. The outbreak of the Tripoli war, and the subsequent Balkan wars, interrupted the immediate realisation of the plan. Then came the London conference of Ambassadors, which at one of its first meetings decided to create an independent Albania, and to grant Servia a neutral access to the Adriatic through the Albanian territory, and now it is officially announced that the work on the railway is about to be commenced.

The line will start somewhat more to the north than was originally intended, namely, at Brza Palanka, where it will be connected by a bridge over the Danube with the Rumanian railways. The line will then come down to Nish, the most important railway junction in Servia, and thence, in in accordance with the original plans, will proceed through Prishtina and Prizrend to the valley of the Black Drin, on the Albanian territory, emerge from the latter at Dibra, and re-enter it again near Struga in order to run the Skumbi, and finally reach Durazzo. In the original scheme of M. Pasics the port was to have been at Antivari, in order that Montenegro, too, should be able to profit by the railway. But inasmuch as Antivari stands practically under the Austrian guns at Spizza, the Turkish concession of 1911 provided for an outlet at San Giovanna di Medua. The final choice of Durazzo must be attributed partly to its better harbour facilities and partly, no doubt, to Italian diplomatic influences.

# BOMBAY PEARL MARKET

## HOPEFUL OUTLOOK FOR THE FUTURE.

## BIG PARCELS SOLD LAST WEEK.

**The Bombay pearl trade though not so active as those engaged in it might wish, is in a better condition now than it was when the failure of the Specie Bank paralysed many of the markets in the city; and the future prospects, as a leading pearl dealer told a representative of "The Chronicle" yesterday, are quite hopeful.**

In one of the vernacular papers yesterday appeared a somewhat sensational article from a Paris correspondent on the present position of the pearl trade. The writer of the article, which was dated April 2nd, said the pearl trade had been stagnant during the last fortnight, and he went on to say that there was no market at present for pearls, and that dealers in Europe could not realise even ten annas in the rupee on their stock. After going into the causes of this slump in pearls, the writer says that, according to a rough estimate there are at present in London and Paris Rs. 5 crores worth of pearls lying on account of Bombay; and Rs. 20 crores worth on account of London and Paris merchants.

### MARKET IMPROVING.

This sweeping assertion, if true, would have disclosed such a serious state of affairs that a representative of "The Bombay Chroniclo" yesterday sought an interview with leading dealers in pearls in Bombay, and obtained an interesting statement as to how things really stand. At the office of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., our representative had a chat with Mr. B. N. Kabraji, and with Mr. Motichand Roopchand, the latter being one of the principal pearl merchants in the city. Mr. Kabraji said the writer of the letter referred to was always running down the pearl market, and his article was greatly exaggerated. It was true that the market was not as active as they would like it to be, but it was better now than it had been recently. At the time of the Specie Bank failure the market was in a very bad state, but it was now improving, and all the indications pointed to the future being a good deal brighter and more hopeful.

He also showed our representative a report from Mr. Warwick, a London pearl expert, which came out by the mail last week, in which Mr. Warwick recommends the sending of consignments of pearls of even quality for sale in London.

Then Mr. Motichand Roopchand came into the room, and he bore out what Mr. Kabraji had said as to the present state of the market, and the outlook for the future.

### LONDON AND PARIS MARKETS.

Questioned about the statement as to five crores of pearls being held on account of Bombay, and 20 crores worth on account of London and Paris merchants, Mr. Roopchand said that could not possibly be true. He said taking everything in, the unsold balance of last year and the new consignments, there could not be more than one crore of rupees worth of pearls in the hands of London and Paris merchants to-day, and that included all the stock held on account of Bombay and of the London and Paris merchants themselves.

He further mentioned that only last Thursday Messrs. Framjee, Sons and Co., of Bombay, sold in Paris one parcel of pearls for £8,000; while he himself sold, also last week, a parcel for £3,000. These were very good sales for a time like the present when people had not, owing to various causes, much money to spend on jewels.

# APPLAUSE IN COURT.

## OFFENDER'S APOLOGY FOLLOWED BY REMISSION OF FINE.

When Mr. Justice Scrutton took his seat in the King's Bench Division on March 30 the man who applauded in court and was fined £5 by his lordship apologised for his interruption.

Mr. Justice Scrutton observed that he was trying last week a case in which a number of betting men were in court and great feeling was shown on both sides. A statement by the plaintiff in the box elicited a burst or applause, and he promptly fined the man now before him £5. That fine had the effect of preserving order for the rest of the four days' trial. The applicant evidently thought he was in a political meeting or at a debating society, where he was at liberty to express his approval or disapproval of everything that happened. If other members of the public took that course it would be quite impossible to carry out the administration of justice at all, but having regard to the apology which had been tendered he felt jutified in remitting the fine, with the warning that it must be understood that in the Court over which he presided people would not be allowed to express approval or disapproval, and they would be fined if they did the one or the other.

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Madame Nordica, who was prevented by illness following her shipwreck from fulfilling her concert engagement, and was landed at Thursday Island ill, had sufficiently recovered to be able to leave the island on March 27th and she goes to Java to recuperate before coming on to India, via Singapore. After touring India it is probable that the prima donna will return to Singapore and China to complete the programme originally planned.

# MOTHERS OF THE RACE.

## A NATIONAL MATERNITY POLICY.

## THE STATE AND THE HOME

**All readers of Florence Nightingale's Life must have been struck by the public ignorance and neglect which existed in England 70 years ago as regards the sufferings and deaths of soldiers, not only during war but in peace, writes a correspondent in "The Times." Equally striking are the results of energy, organization, and money in securing the health of soldiers.**

In 1859 the death-rate of soldiers in India was 69 per 1,000; to-day it is five per 1,000. In 1857 the death rate in the Army at home was 17.5 per 1,000; in 1911 it was 2.47 per 1,000. These figures are an indication also of an enormous decrease in individual suffering and sickness.

It was shown that similar suffering and deaths result from public ignorance and neglect as regards working-class maternity. It is reasonable to expect that a corresponding saving of life and health might be obtained by the adoption of a national maternity policy and the building up of an effective administration.

### ADMINISTRATION AND PREVENTIVE WORK.

The natural unit of administration for dealing with the whole subject of the health of mothers and the lives of infants is the public health authority. The two authorities now concerned with maternity are the approved societies under the Insurance Act and the local public health committees, the former dealing with the administration of money, and the latter with preventive measures. What is wanted is that these two functions should be combined.

It is rumoured that the Board of Education is considering the partial financing of voluntary schools for mothers. This would surely be a short-sighted policy. It would increase over-lapping and cut across the natural course of effective development. The public health authorities are already dealing with maternity and infancy, and what is needed is the extension of their powers. The Board of Education, like Approved Societies, has not machinery for the efficient care of mothers and infants. It has no way of reaching all the children under school age, it could hardly administer ante-natal care and treatment nor maternity and pregnancy sickness benefits; nor could it carry out research or other essential developments. Money is urgently needed, but it could be far more effectively used if given to public health authorities.

By placing the money administration under the public health authority an immense stimulus would be given to the preventive work, which is already growing rapidly. Public health committees have made good their claim to such administration by the decrease in the rate of infant mortality during the last years, and by the constantly enlarging sphere of their activities. Side by side with inspection of house sanitation there are now bands of women sanitary inspectors and health visitors who give advice as to the health of persons in the home and to whose valuable work the lessening of infant death-rates is mainly due.

Advice in the homes has naturally led to further developments. Milk depots have been started in various districts. And, most encouraging of all, in about 50 towns municipalities are acting as pioneers in the establishment of municipal infant consultations.

### THE INVASION OF THE HOME.

Municipal enterprise in these directions has grown up very scrappily, and many joints are loose in the armour of the public health authority. The training of midwives is inadquate; the difficulty of securing the immediate attendance of "called-in" doctors is notorious; the lack of maternity hospitals apart from Poor Law infirmaries is lamentable. Another point which needs attention is the growing invasion of the home by every kind of official and visitor. In connexion with the public health alone it is possible for at least 20 visitors to knock at a woman's door—not to speak of tradesmen, rent collectors, and bagmen. Mrs. Greenwood, the sanitary inspector for Finsbury, gives an account of how "a poor woman was attended in her confinement by a midwife, who duly notified the birth to the local supervising authority. The baby developed inflamation of the eyes, and the fact was reported to the local supervising authority—that is, the London County Council. The midwives' inspector visited and reported the case to the medical officer of health, adding that it was one of extreme destitution. The medical officer of health reported it to the relieving officer and sent the woman inspector to investigate "ophthalmia neonatorum." In due course the health visitor called to see the baby. A voluntary visitor, who had been visiting more or less throughout, reported to the Health Department that the room was overcrowded, and the district inspector went down and met the woman inspector on the doorstep. Some one else reported the case to the N.S.P.C.C., and the 'cruelty man' visited, so that seven officials visited within a few days. Eventually the baby died. It only needed one of the children to be consumptive for the phthisis visitor also to have appeared on the scene." (Journal of the Royal Sanitary Institute, Vol. 34, No. 3.)

### POLICY OF THE WOMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE GUILD.

The policy proposed by the women's Co-operative Guild, briefly stated, is to link up the State with the home and the municipality in a health service which shall secure that all maternity care and the care of children up to school age shall be organized under one authority—namely, the public health authority. It would place within the reach of working women all the aids which science and common sense show to be necessary to safeguard the health of mother and child. It would become the agency on behalf of the State for administering the maternity and pregnancy sickness benefits, and these would be so augmented to the amount necessary for the inclusion of all mothers (whose income was under the £160 limit).

The Guild suggests that a grant equivalent to a sum of £7 10s. for every child born should be made by the State. Of this every Mother would draw £5. She might be given her choice of 30s. cash at confinement, or, if she employed the municipal midwife, 20s. in cash and free midwife. In addition she might choose whether the remaining £3 10s. should be paid to her at 10s. a week for three weeks before and four weeks after confinement, or at 7s. 6d. or 5s. a week for correspondingly longer periods. The further sum, averaging £2 10s. per birth, would form a fund from which additional benefits might be given at any time during pregnancy, not "on total incapacity," but according to the need, and subject to the recommendation of the maternity centre, or, until such centre is established, by a panel or some other doctor. The 30s. grant now given under the Insurance Act would be included in the £7 10s. the Guild suggests, so that the additional grant desired is £6. The total number of births to be provided for would be about one million.

Under the Guild's scheme there would be a local public health maternity department which would evolve a system of maternity centres out of the infant consultations now in existance. Different schemes to suit the varying circumstances would be needed, but the two developments which the Guild desires to add to what is now going on are (*a*) care during pregnancy: (*b*) medical inspection and treatment of children from two to five years of age. If a maternity scheme were run on the plan of central clinic and local consultations, the expectant mothers could come periodically to the local consulting rooms for advice from their midwives (and be sent on, when necessary, to the doctors), and children between two and five years could be brought for medical inspection at times other than those allotted for baby consultations so as to avoid the risk of infecting the babies. To encourage the formation of maternity centres or temporarily to assist voluntary efforts, it is essential that a grant from national funds should be made to municipalities.

### MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES AND HOSPITALS.

Everything points to the need of raising the status of midwives, if the health of women is to be safeguarded. The Guild suggests that there should be a municipal service of midwives, whose salary should be not less than £100 a year, and for whom some small fee might be charged by the municipality. These midwives should have a longer and more thorough training, to include nursing, lactation, and the feeding a infants. To meet the expenses of training, municipal scholarships should be offered. A beginning has already been made in this direction.

The universal adoption of notification of births is a necessary part of the Guild's scheme, and to this it is urgent to add the notification of still-births and all forms of miscarriages.

Such is the scheme that a body of 30,000 working women is now considering throughout the country and is asking should receive the attention of Government departments and Parliament. The present moment offers a great opportunity for establishing, on a right foundation, the beginnings we have made in the care for maternity, and the awakening of working women promises a development which the country should warmly support.

## INDIAN MARRIAGE PROCESSIONS IN CALCUTTA.

### "THE ENGLISHMAN" ON CARICATURES OF EUROPEAN ATTITUDES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 20.

The "Englishman" suggest that police action is necessary to deal with the marriage processions through the streets of the Indian part of the city. The custom has grown up for these to be accompanied by a tableaux containing life size clay models of Europeans in various degrading attitudes. Eurasians of a very low type are also paid to accompany these processions in place of the old time "gawulls" or jesters and these men also caricature various aspects of European life.

## AN ABNORMAL BOY.

The behaviour of a fourteen-year-old Nottingham lad, John Henry Peters, was related to the local magistrates on March 28. A month ago his mother discovered that the lad had cut his throat during her temporary absence, saying that he was tired of life. He was remanded to Skegness Sanatorium, where he smashed windows wholesale, and terrorised the staff and inmates by brandishing a dangerous knife, also firing the gorse and shrubbery. When allowed outside he paid surreptitious visits to the local jewellers' shops, helping himself to gold bracelets and other things handy. These he showed to the lady superintendent, telling her he had found the things on the beach. Finally, he threatened to fire the institution, and in despair the officials sent an urgent message to the police authorities, begging the lad's immediate removal.

The boy, described as a very dangerous customer with suicidal tendencies, was remanded for medical examination.

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# TRAIN MURDER TRIAL.

## FATHER NOT GUILTY.

### INTERVENTION BY THE JUDGE.

### SEVERE CONDEMNATION OF CORONER.

**The trial of John Starchfield for the murder of his boy ended at the Old Bailey on April 1, as sensationally as it began at the inquest. The court was again overflowing, and fashionable women formed a large part of those who had waited to get good seats. A considerable crowd waited outside.**

The evidence of the Crown witnesses was continued, but finally Mr. Justice Atkin intervened. The case, he said, turned entirely on the evidence of identification, and the witnesses varied in describing the clothing of the man they saw. He therefore invited Mr. Bodkin to discontinue the prosecution, and Mr. Bodkin readily agreed. His Lordship then commented on the way the inquest was conducted very severely.

Starchfield in court took this sudden turn of events in his favour with the composure which he has maintained since circumstances took sudden dramatic turns against him at the inquest. The crowd outside was the emotional crowd which is becoming a feature of notable murder trials. Starchfield was released by the door in Newgate Street, and hundreds at once came running round from the front to overwhelm him with congratulations. The street rang with cheers, and he was patted on the back by all who could get near him. Traffic was held up, and Starchfield, who at length seemed overcome, took refuge in a cafe. Mr. Margetts, his solicitor, was also cheered.

John Moore on March 31, stated that he saw Starchfield and the boy near Camden Town Station at 1-45 on the afternoon of January 8. Mr. Hemmerde suggested that he did not know Starchfield, and that his story was an invention. This he denied indignantly. On April 1, he re-entered the box for the continuation of his cross-examination. He denied that after the Coroner's jury returned their verdict he had offered to bet some companions in a coffee shop 10s. that Starchfield was innocent.

Questioned as to his visit to "John Bull" office, he said his object in going there was to get advice.

Why did you not go to the police?—I did not care to do so.

At "John Bull" office he told them that he would tell them nothing unless he were paid for his time. He absolutely denied he had told anybody at the office that he saw Starchfield commit the murder. He also denied that he had been ordered out of the office on the occasion of his second visit or that he was under the influence of drink on either occasion.

Since he had given evidence in the police court he had often been annoyed by people saying to him "You ought to be hung yourself."

The Judge: Do you mean there are some people with whom you associate who if you said you had seen a man who had killed a little boy would call you names?—That is right, my lord.

The Judge: You ask the jury to believe that?

The witness nodded.

Dr. Spilsbury, Home Office Pathologist, said he formed the opinion that the boy had died from strangulation caused by string tightly pulled. On the left arm near the wrist he found a wound caused, he should say, by a cord also, as if the boy had raised his arm to protect himself. In his opinion death would have taken place in about a minute. He had found some bruises on the back of the head which were recent and which might have been caused by the head being pressed against a hard substance. Three of the teeth were displaced as if some pressure had been put on the mouth. The greater part of the food found in the stomach was of a starchy kind and was mostly composed of currants and raisins. He also found some pieces of food in the nature of nuts.

### COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER'S EVIDENCE.

Richard John White, commercial traveller, was next called, and in reply to Mr. Bodkin stated that on January 8, at three minutes to two, he was at Camden Town Station booking office, where there was only one pigeon-hole in use. He had some cases with him which he was going to deposit. "I saw," continued the witness, "the prisoner come into the hall of the booking office with a little boy."

How was he dressed?—He wore a dark overcoat and to the best of my belief a trilby hat.

The witness said he did not take particular notice of the boy. He remembered he had dark hair, and wore a large, light, coloured hat. By "light" he meant light in weight. He was dressed in a tight-fitting suit. After the man left the booking-office he heard him say to the boy "Come along you," and as they went towards the platform they were both laughing.

It was on the following day that he heard of the murder, but it was not until the evening of the 24th that he took any steps in the matter, which had been weighing heavily on his mind. On that evening he went to Tottenham Court Road in order to see Starchfield, whose pictures he had seen in the papers, so that he could make sure that he was the man whom he had seen with the boy at Camden Town Station before he said anything. He, however, failed to see Starchfield. On January 27 he went to Scotland Yard and made a statement. He was perfectly certain and satisfied that prisoner was the man, in appearance, gait, and everything else. It took a great weight off his mind when he gave his evidence at the Coroner's court, and when Starchfield exclaimed, "It's a lie; it's a damned lie," he recognised the huskiness of his voice as being that of the man who had spoken to the boy at the Camden Town Station. He had seen three or four pictures of Starchfield in the papers, and he recognised them, but he was not satisfied to identify the man by his photo. The photos he had seen of the boy, as far as he could recollect him, were like the boy he had seen with the prisoner.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hemmerde: To the best of his belief, he had suggested in his evidence at the police court and not for the first time that day, that the trilby hat the man was wearing could be converted into a bowler hat.

Do you seriously tell the jury that when you spoke of the boy wearing a large, light, coloured hat that by "light" you meant light in weight?—I do.

The Judge: What do you mean by a coloured hat?—I mean a dark hat.

Mr. Hemmerde: Do you describe me as wearing a coloured gown?—No.

I suggest to you that you deliberately altered your evidence in order to make it correspond with what you had read of the description of what the boy was wearing?—Nothing of the kind.

The witness was handed the hat the boy was wearing—a large soft black felt hat—and said it was similar to the one which the boy whom he had seen had on.

Further cross-examined, the witness said his statement to Inspector Gough contained nothing about the peculiarity of Starchfield's walk.

Why did you not mention about his gait in giving your evidence before the Coroner? Because I was not asked.

Further questioned, the witness said his identification of Starchfield was not through having seen his picture in the papers, but owing to having seen his face at the Camden Town Station. Since that time his face had always been before him. He was looking at him for about two minutes.

Mr. Hemmerde: Do you seriously mean that, having heard the man say three words to the boy in a kindly manner at the station, that you recognised the voice three weeks afterwards when he said in loud and angry tones "It's a lie; it's a damned lie"?—I do.

A ticket clerk named Bodfish, employed at Camden Town Station, who travelled from there by the train which left at 2-2, on January 8, said that he had no recollection of a man and boy travelling by it. About six passengers were on the platform, and as well as he remembered they were all men. He did not think it possible that a man and boy could have boarded the train unknown to him.

### WHAT A SIGNALMAN SAW.

Signalman George Robert Jackson, employed on the North London Railway, said on January 8, at 2-7 p.m., from his box he saw in a third-class compartment a man get up from a corner seat and change over to the opposite one, and somebody else get up from the opposite seat. At that time the man's face was towards the engine. As the train approached the man, who had a dark moustache and were a bowler hat and a dark coat, was leaning over something. He next saw a curly head moving as the man leaned over it. He caught a glimpse of the face, which was flushed. On January 10 he told what he had seen to the police. Afterwards he saw the body at the mortuary, and identified the face.

Cross-examined, the witness said that when he was before the Coroner he had tried to fix the time as 2-18, but the Coroner told him he had better make it between one and three. He was quite positive now that the time when he looked out was seven minutes past two and he had not readjusted his thoughts in consequence of what he had read in the papers.

Dr. Garrett, who saw the body of the boy on the afternoon of the murder, and who subsequently took part in the post-mortem: corroborated Dr. Spilsbury's evidence as to the cause of death and as to the contents of the stomach.

Cross-examined, he said that though he had fixed the time of death between two and three o'clock, it might have taken place as late as 3-30. He saw no reason why the murder might not have been committed by a woman if wearing a loose skirt.

Benjamin Hubble, the guard on the 1-59 train on January 8, said a few passengers got into the train at Camden Town station, but he did not notice them particularly.

Answering Mr. Hemmerde, he said he was never asked about the case until he gave evidence at the police court.

Mr. Bodkin: You had not the advantage of being a witness at the Coroner's inquiry?—No.

Chief Inspector Gough, of Scotland Yard, who had charge of the case, described his arrest of Starchfield after the jury's verdict. Starchfield said, "All I say is that I am innocent of this crime." He also described Starchfield's visit to Bow Street Police Station on the morning following the crime, and said that when he told accused that his son Willie was dead he replied, "Oh, is he?" He then told him that he had been found murdered in a train, and Starchfield made a small remark that showed some slight signs of emotion. He afterwards made a statement detailing his movements on the previous day.

### THE INQUEST—A MOCKERY.

Mr. Justice Atkin, addressing counsel for the Crown, when the case for the prosecution was closed, asked whether in the exercise of his experienced judgment he thought there was a case which it would be safe to leave to the jury. The case, his Lordship said, turned entirely on the evidence of identification, and the witnesses varied as to the man's clothing. A ground of doubt had to be passed over by the jury before they could get to the firm ground of conviction, and he (the Judge) had a view.

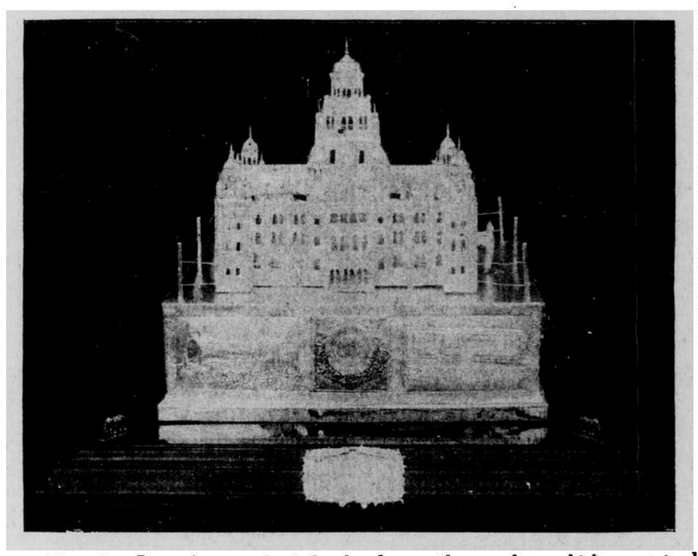
Prosecuting counsel replied that he had given the jury an impression of the prosecution's difficulties in opening the case. If there was still in the minds of the jury a reasonable ground for abstaining from relying upon the evidence of the witness on whom the case rested, the duty of the prosecution was discharged.

His Lordship expressed the opinion that counsel would be exercising a perfectly proper discretion if he was prepared to say that he thought that the prosecution ought not to continue.

Counsel said he adopted that view, and the Judge, in directing the jury to return a formal verdict of not guilty, said that counsel had exercised a very wise, fair, and proper discretion in the interests of justice in not proceeding further with the case. His Lordship added that there was not the slightest imputation against the witnesses.

The jury having returned a verdict of not guilty, Mr. Justice Atkin referred to the way in which the inquisition was conducted before the Coroner, and said it appeared to him that the Coroner violated all the principles in which an inquiry into a[nd] and certainly an inquiry which might involve the arraignment of a man on a capital charge, should be conducted. After criticising the manner in which the evidence was adduced before the Coroner, his Lordship said that in addition he found that depositions were not taken down at the time, or, at any rate, were not read over to the witnesses. They seemed to have been typed, and then sent out all over London to different witnesses for the purpose of being signed. Then, apparently, the Coroner's officer, who took them round, allowed the witnesses to correct them. In one deposition before him the evidence was that in some cases the alterations which were written were made in the witness's own house and not authenticated, except that they were initialled. "Such a procedure," his Lordship declared, "seems to me to be an entire mockery, and a complete abuse of the duties entrusted to any coroner."

## PRESENTATION TO MAJOR SHELLEY, R. E.



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# ULSTER AND HOME RULE.

## IS A COMPROMISE POSSIBLE?

## "THAT VIEW WILL ALTER."

After the storm of last week there are now some signs that political passion is dying down, and that the age of reason is beginning to return, writes "An Irish Home Ruler" in the "Daily Telegraph." The debates of the last two nights in the House of Commons indicate that the idea of a compromise has once more entered men's minds, and that a settlement of Home Rule by consent may, after all, be achieved. The great obstacle to the attainment of this end lies in the simple fact that the Irish leaders on both sides are mainly influenced by the most irreconcilable sections among their followers.

### A SETTLEMENT ON TERMS.

I have spent the last few weeks in Ireland, and have visited both Ulster and the South and West discussing matters with people belonging to all parties. The conclusion I have arrived at is that there is a great body of moderate opinion in the North of Ireland, as well as in the South in favour of a settlement upon terms. I am an Ulsterman, born and bred. Many of my own relatives are the staunchest of Covenanters. But I do believe, as the result of long conversations with them, and with others, that the attitude of the Ulster Volunteers, firm and determined as it is, is not so much against an Irish Parliament as against the idea of being compelled to submit to it against their will.

Ulster Unionists will not accept Home Rule at the bidding of any political party in Great Britain, either Conservative or Liberal; and any attempt to compel acceptance will be resisted by force. That is the cardinal fact in the present situation. It must be left to herself to decide, at some future date, whether she will throw in her lot with the rest of Ireland. That is the one point at issue. The Government proposes to fix a period at the end of which the Unionist counties are, if necessary, to be coerced into Home Rule at the point of the bayonet. The Ulster Volunteers claim the right of being allowed to decide for themselves whether they shall come in. At present they would repudiate with scorn the idea of coming in, but that view will alter.

It is agreed on all sides that certain areas must be excluded. Is it worthwhile, on the mere question of a time-limit, to risk the grave dangers which threaten the peace and unity of the United Kingdom? From what I have heard from Nationlists in Dublin and elsewhere I am convinced that Mr. Redmond would have the support of a majority of Nationalist Home Rulers if he ignored the objections of a few irreconcilables in his own party and made a bold declaration agreeing to the indefinite exclusion of certain parts of Ulster, trusting to the example of good government by the Irish Parliament to induce the excluded areas, after a time, to throw in their lot with the rest of their fellow-countrymen.

### WILL ULSTER COME IN?

The period required for the completion of Irish Unity might not be so long. Men in the confidence of the Ulster leaders have assured me of their conviction that even Belfast would not delay for many years union with the rest of Ireland, but they insist that the Unionists will not be forced to adopt a course which they now believe, with a conviction that knows no moderation, would be inimical to their interests. They may come in of their own accord, but they will never submit to coercion without first resisting it by force of arms. And that is a happening which would embitter and antagonise the two Irelands for generations.

The traditions of the last Irish Parliament are not wholly lost in the North of Ireland. Even the Unionists do not forget that it was the Ulster Volunteers, led by Lord Charlemont, in the famous Dungannon Convention—held in a Protestant church—which brought about the establishment of Grattan's Parliament, and that the strongest opponents of the Act of Union were the Orangemen and Presbyterians of the North. These memories remain, and would not be without effect when the heat and passion of the present have disappeared.

I discussed with ardent and lifelong Nationalists in the South and West the question of excluding Unionist Ulster indefinitely from Home Rule, with the option of coming in subsequently if she should so decide. With very rare exceptions I found them in favour of such a proceeding, rather than that of bringing in the Ulstermen by force. Oddly enough Mr. O'Brien's followers in Cork were strongest in favour of forcible inclusion. In Dublin, excluding the Sinn Fein element, which is not of great importance either in numbers or influence, moderate views prevail. I cannot do better than quote the words of a distinguished Dublin man, who by both tongue and pen has been an advocate of Nationalist ideals for over thirty years. He has always been in the inner councils of the Nationalist party, and at the present time fills an important position in connection with University education in Ireland.

"So far as I know public opinion in Dublin, he said, "I am satisfied that the Nationalists would be quite willing to agree to the abolition of the six years' limit. Instead of a provision for the inclusion of Ulster at the end of that period, they would I believe, accept an arrangement for the taking of a referendum in the North-East Counties on the question of inclusion. If they did not vote themselves in at the first time of asking another referendum should be provided for after the lapse of a further six years, or less, if deemed desirable, and so on until Ulster was included of her own free will, as I am convinced would eventually be the result. I do not think a proposal of that kind would meet with much opposition from the Nationalists of this part of Ireland, or, indeed, anywhere, except perhaps in some parts of Ulster and in Cork."

### TYRONE AND FERMANAGH.

Then I put to hi[redacted]uestion of the counties of Tyrone and Fermanagh, where there is a Home Rule majority, but which are both claimed by the Convenanters on sentimental grounds. "I would not go to war over that either," he replied. "I think a compromise might be arranged with the Belfast leaders. I would give them Tyrone, which lies up against Derry and Armagh, if they would let us keep Fermanagh. Tyrone is the larger and more important of the two, but I would let it go for the present, as it would be certain to come in on the first referendum at the end of six years. The Unionists—I am only judging by what my friends on that side say here in Dublin—would, I believe, be willing to come to an agreement on these terms. Such an arrangement would give them five counties out of nine in the northern province. It would exclude from Home Rule, temporarily at all events, a body of Nationalists as large as that of the Unionists who would be included in the other provinces. The Covenanters which thus have plenty of hostages for the good treatment of their sympathisers in the South and West."

If the proposals sketched here were accepted by Mr. Redmond I believe the Ulster question could be settled in twenty-four hours. The opposition to it might be expected to come mainly from the followers of Mr. William O'Brien and Mr. T. M. Healy, in County Cork, who are opposed to exclusion in any form. For a time these gentlemen might be able to excite some feeling against Mr. Redmond's party. But they will endeavour to do that in any case. New parties will be created in Ireland immediately the Irish Parliament is constituted, and the lines of cleavage between them will bear little relation to the present political divisions in that country. Situations will arise in which the Radicals of Ulster—for it is there that advanced opinions will find the strongest support—will speedily see that it will be to their advantage to take a share in directing the fortunes of their native land. When that day arrives Ulster will come in, and no one who knows the men of the North can doubt that they will constitute an important, perhaps the dominating, factor in the future of the new Ireland that will arise under Home Rule.

# WOMEN IN EGYPT.

## EDUCATION OF THE ZENANA.

It is fairly generally admitted that the future of all Moslem races, and the elevation of their moral and physical standard, depends in a great measure on the better education of the Moslem woman and on her emancipation from the very secondary—one might with all truthfulness say, degraded—social position that she occupies even to-day. There are signs, writes the *Times'* Cairo correspondent, that this fact is gradually receiving recognition in Egypt. The spread of education among the male section of the population is slowly broadening the views of the Egyptians as to the social position of their womenfolk. Polygamy, except among the lower classes, is as much an exception to-day as it was the rule some score of years ago. The increase in the cost of living may, of course, have had something to do with this change, but, as this monogamistic tendency has been noticeable among the Pasha and Bey class, it is not unreasonable to assume that the spread of education has not been foreign to it. Furthermore, the movement in favour of the abolition of the veil which has sprung into prominence during the past two or three years, and the articles, some of them exceedingly outspoken on that subject, and on the urgent necessity for improving the position of the Egyptian woman, which appear in the vernacular Press, afford interesting indications of the transformation in the general outlook which is slowly coming to pass.

The raising of the standard of education among the men has had for natural consequence a demand for educated wives, and parents, realising this fact, are seeking by all means in their power to obtain for their daughters the instruction that will render them intellectually attractive when the time comes for them to be married. The Government has done its best to assist in the matter, and has established a great number of schools where girls can receive elementary and advanced tuition. But the demand for admission far exceeds the available accommodation.

### A STRIKING MOVE.

While official efforts have been made to meet this new situation, it has become increasingly evident that the instruction afforded at the public and private schools was not having the useful result that was expected, in that girls who had completed their studies had no means of further extending their knowledge, and that those whose early marriage had brought their education to a premature close had no facilities for completing that education if after their marriage they desired so to do. With a view to filling this want, there has been founded in Cairo, under the auspices of the Khedivah-Mother and of the wives of the Ministers and of the chief European and native notables a society called the Women's Educational Union. Its objects as set forth in its statutes are:—

1. To unite in a common bond women of all nationalities interested in education, and thus promote the cause of female education in Egypt.

2. To assist mothers and teachers to understand the best principles of education, and afford them opportunities for consultation and co-operation, so that the wisdom and experience of each may be profitable to all.

3. To provide for this purpose lectures dealing with education in its physical, mental, and moral aspects.

4. To afford to girls and young women who have been well educated an opportunity of maintaining their interest in intellectual and literary matters, and to publish for that purpose a magazine dealing with educational subjects in a language understood by the majority.

Two meetings have already been held at the Egyptian University, and at the last Mme. El Bassel, who is well known as a writer, gave a lecture in Arabic on "The Influence of Women." A large number of adhesions have been received, and there are many signs that the society will meet with great success, since every effort is to be made to observe the wishes and customs of those for whose special benefit it is intended.

# LORD ESHER ON WAR AND PEACE.

## AN APPEAL TO FRANCE.

## ALLIANCE INSTEAD OF ENTENTE.

A striking appeal to the youth of France to examine new economic factors in international politics, as affecting the question of war and peace, was made on March 27 by Viscount Esher, of the British Committee of Imperial Defence, in a lecture at the Sorbonne, Paris, says the Paris correspondent of the "Standard." The nations are to-day in a period of transition, he declared, but before any diminution of armaments is possible there is some way to go. He submitted two propositions as leading to a possible way of ecape from the vast expenditure which is throttling Europe. Lord Esher put his points as follows:

First, we should do our best to understand and propagate the view that, to use Mr. Balfour's words, "aggressive warfare between civilised nations undertaken for the purpose of making the aggressor happier, wealthier, and more prosperous, is futile and silly."

Second, I suggest it to you, as coming from a member of one university to the members of another, a proposition not political but academic. I have no doubt that the greatest factor on the side of peace in recent times between the Great Powers themselves has been the Triple Alliance. I do not for a moment depreciate the value in later years of the Triple Entente. On the contrary, its weight strengthens and substantiates what I am about to say. And I say this, that the hope of European peace during the transition period, that difficult time which we have to pass through until the public mind is thoroughly awakened to what fratricidal European war means in the teventieth century, liesin the system or plan of alliances.

### A SECOND TRIPLE ALLIANCE

"I have far less faith, as a basis of peace, in the system of ententes. The foundation is more slippery, less firm. An alliance, the terms of which are defined, the duties and responsibilities of which are realised by all parties and the full effect of which is plain to everyone, is a rock upon which the contracting parties stand firm, and from which they are not easily dislodged.

Every man who detests war and desires peace should welcome an alliance between my country and yours; the conversion, in short, of the Triple Entente into a second Triple Alliance.

We should then, I am sure, be within measurable distance of a goal which the youngest here present may live to see achieved, a concert of all the Great Powers, based upon reason and common interest, from which the uncertain element of sporadic action has been eliminated. Let us try, as Sir Edward Grey suggested, to create an atmosphere. A new atmosphere implies imagination and idealism; and it is only in a new atmosphere that an era of European peace, solid and unbreakable, can be born.

In this age of new discoveries, Viscount Esher argued, it may be that the mysterious political instinct which has hitherto pushed nations into conflict may, under totally novel conditions, end by pushing them into agreement or compromise. He examined the thesis of Mr. Norman Angell in "The Great Illussion," and pointed out that the publication of that book had led to significant movements in the English universities for the study of the subject.

### ENGLISH AND GERMAN NAVIES.

Turning to defensive war, the lecturer said that in England the people honestly believed that their fleet was kept up for defence and no other hostile purpose, and he proceeded:—

"The Germans never cease declaring that their great and growing navy is based upon the necessity of defending their commerce. Each Power believes in the possibility of being attacked by the other, and not only so, but that any weakening of their defensive naval strength would immediately invite and bring on the attack. The vast armies of Europe are raised and maintained on similar assumptions. Our brilliant and most capable Minister of Marine, Mr. Churchill, tells us that 'the way to make peace secure is to be so strong that victory over your enemy will be certain.'

"The truth is that such an axiom is not an axiom of defence but of aggression, far from intentional, I admit, but subconscious, and is in reality the base from which every ambitious conqueror has started since the world began. If peace can only be made secure by every nation being so strong that victory over its enemy is certain, we are all of us caught in a vicious circle of absurdity, and there is nothing before us but financial and commercial ruin.

### THE DOOR OF ESCAPE.

"Where, then, is the door of escape? Armaments piled upon armaments obviously offer no solution. Are we driven to conclude that here in the civilised heart of Europe we are to remain for ever armed to the teeth, awaiting the attack of a neighbour the moment vigilance relaxes, occasionally finding ourselves caught by intertine war, and that this is to be accepted as a normal state of affairs, and the definitive form of society? Or, like Rousseau, in another sphere and another epoch, has Angell found an aperture of escape and furnished humanity with a new hope?

"Is the relief from our intolerable burden coming not from politicians and statesmen, but from the school of thought and the domain of ideas, permeating the minds of the people themselves? If an atmosphere can be created in which men, and specially the young, will complete this examination of the internationalisation of finance, common interests, common partnerships, the interdependence of the workers of one nation upon the workers of another, bonds multiplying year by year, we may find in the exposure of false theories, in the correct instead of the incorrect interpretation of national rivalry, in the fatuity of aggressive actions, and in the absence of reasonable menace, the solution of our problems of national defence."


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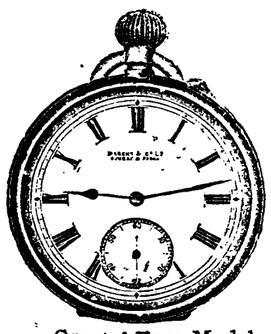

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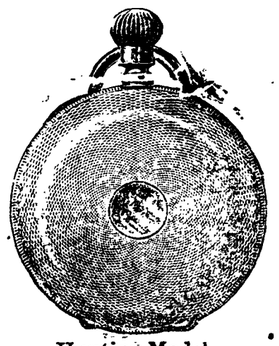

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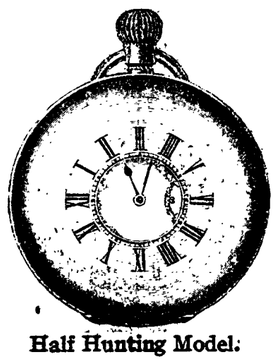

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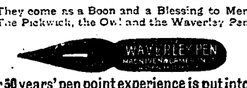


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## MODERN YOUTH.

### ITS DOUBTS AND DIFFICULTIES.

Somewhere in "L'Evolution Creatrice" M. Bergson speaks of the special charm of youth as consisting in its indeterminate attitude like that of a man standing wistfully at the cross-roads uncertain which way to follow, says a writer in "The Times." To choose one way must needs be to give up all the others; but for the moment of hesitation how delightful it may be to have the glimmer of possiblities before one! This typical, this representative youth of M. Bergson's illustration is not yet forced to realize that, of one or a few things he may be, there are a thousand things he can never be within the bounds of Time. M. Bergson has made the choice and become a philosopher we dare to call fashionable, as we remember the elegance of the beautiful ladies we have seen looking up at, or rather down to, him in the College de France—for there, or at the neighbouring Sorbonne, one is forced by the architectural plan to soar above the master rather than to sit at his feet. And thus, to those only physically above him, does M. Bergson convey a certain nostalgia of the unfollowed roads which all men leave behind them after youth.

All men—or all great men—hold the irrefutable conviction that they might have done equally well, possibly better, had they done something else. This they express by telling the younger people how lucky, how happy they are "to have everything in front of them." When they choose a single road out of the several, all the ones left will seem infinitely fairer. When he becomes one sort of a man, the youth feels the dying away of all the other people within him. He becomes one—frequently a dull one—out of the multitude, the many, that he was.

MAKING THE CHOICE.

No doubt this is a pity, from the point of view of those middle-aged persons who like variety in their friends and object to people in grooves, who can only see one professional side of life. But for the youth himself (M. Bergson forgets) how distracting it can be to feel himself a bundle of possibilities and not to know which one to choose and not to be certain that any is better than the other, and to have, in fact, that suspicion we spoke of, that he will certainly choose wrong! Meanwhile, he is being freely invited, while he is at the cross-roads, to go on and get somewhere safely before nightfall. It worries him in the intervals of failing to learn Greek and Latin, or in the interstices of preparing for "Greats." What a pity that M. Bergson has told him there really is a choice! Formerly, he could believe with the older "Greats" philosophers, that all was settled for him by incalculable causes ages ago—

Before God fashioned star or sun

—whereas, now, he must mould his future out of nothing.

A time of hesitation follows, and you observe, if you take the trouble to visit him at one of the universities to day, that he has apparently shelved the question and is determined to hover (like Oxford) "at the cross-roads" as long as possible. He appears to be "having the good time" he planned to have, and there are certainly moments of contentment, and, more, moments of rapture, that do in fact rarely come after youth. But the whole background of his life is shifting. He cannot fix it. Has he an assured income? That makes things a little more solid than they are for the majority, no doubt. Still, everybody's urging it upon him—he must choose. His month tightens a little—the shade of a worry?—as he thinks of it.

And then, as the impenitent Mr. George Moore, looking back upon his own youth, has recently reminded us, there's sex—the unavoidable searchings of instinct nobody can ever help him with; a certain choice here, too to be made all alone. Sermons do not reach him. Advice sounds—if it is ever offered—from a great distance. He tends—in England to keep it to himself. But there it all is—sex, art religion his egoism, his parents, his "people." his future, his friends. Interesting, full of possibilities; but rarely so happy as he will think it was, long afterwards, when he remembers the raptures and reads back into the past a stolidity, an indifference, or, if you like, a dexterity in the game, learnt only with long practice.

WHEN HE LOOKS BACK.

For soon that present is the past and he forgets the principal part of it—forgets the uncertainty, the hesitation. We choose the image of the plant to illustrate his case and we remember that the plant grows stronger as its roots strike into Earth. A groove makes one monotonous to one's neighbours, sometimes also to oneself; but then how fortifying a groove is! Professions form deform, and support us. The distracting latitude of choice lessens. It need not be that the ideals give away; often it rather is that we begin more firmly to believe in them and incidentally to insist that other people should believe in them too. Now at last we really do seem to be convincing other people; and, with each other person convinced, we ourselves are convinced yet better than before. It is just now that we begin, after dinner, to turn round upon the younger members of the family and remind them of the glories of youth.

The roots are struck deep in. We have grown used to life. We flourish. We have our place in the sun. And then just as we are beginning thoroughly to enjoy ourselves, and even to admit that things are not so bad after all, it is time to uproot again, to move on, with no illusion of a choice this time.

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## THE PHASE OF FEATHERS AND WINGS.

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## MR. A. C. BENSON ON FEAR.

### ITS ENORMOUS PART IN HUMAN PROGRESS.

Futurists may come, Cubists may go—but here is yet another book (Where No Fear Was) of reverie and consolation, of pensive reminiscence and counsel, by Mr. A. C. Benson, says "The Times." Through all the fears incident to mortality he delicately picks his way. He is a master of the golden mean. From infancy to age, from the terror that walketh by night in the nursery, to the "profound uneasiness" of the nonogenarian that may be merely "a species of local insanity and monomania," there is not a single bugbear that survives his placid exorcism. "No doubt fear has played an enormous part in the progress of the human race." The man of woad and a loincloth must have spent as uneasy an existence as a thrush on a lawn. We have changed all that. Continuous panic has at length evolved a race which has now practically no use for courage.

A child may still scream at a mask or prefer to avoid a parent of "a stately and majestic presence before whom the whole created world" seems visibly to bow, a schoolboy may still shirk a direct contravention of schoolboy morals, youth may still be shy (until it learns "to ask questions") and middle-age be anxious (until it takes up art); even Mr. Benson himself may continue to dread a committee meeting or a scene; but as for the powers of the air and the Valley of the Shadow, hell and the devil, they are but Jujus of the past. One has only to turn on such sinister phantasmagoria the light of Mr. Benson's philosophy and they are no more seen. Mr. Benson is assured that the one universal and inevitable experience, known to us as death, "must in reality be a very simple and even a natural affair." Even a natural affair. And hell?—it is "a monstrous and insupportable fiction." If institutions as ancient as these are superannuated, so too are the gods of our fathers. Dante's conception of God was one of hideous malignity, Milton's merely puerile. We ought to think of "God as a power which for some reason works through imperfection." Our fears are then but the shadow of the combat of force against inertness. "Fear is all an adventure, in fact!"

ITS TRUTH.

It is all a little vague, but it is vaguely comforting. It is all vaguely acceptable and true; but never once does its truth break in on us with sudden ardour and light, with the vividness of an intense reality. Yet though "Where No Fear Was" is the title of a volume wherein no fear is, Mr. Benson none the less confesses to having had his bouts with the temper; Apollyon has in his time straddled his *via media*; "I am myself liable to attacks of depression. . . ." "I have found myself thinking with a dread and despair at all the possibilities of disaster that lay hid in the day." Precise instances of moral cowardice are recorded. When, for example, Mr. Benson was leaving Eton and the moment came to say goodbye to Rutherford, the kind, handsome, loud-voiced maid of his dormitory, he had a wild idea of giving her a kiss: "I think she would have liked that. . . . But I did not dare to embrace her." Other crucial situations he has faced with good humour and presence of mind, as when, having been invited to enjoy the hospitality of a family which a friend assured him would appreciate the privilege of having a real, live literary man in its midst, he was first coldly entreated because they mistook him for a solicitor's clerk, and then was doomed only to shine, like the moon in the reflected splendour of the author of "Dodo." On this occasion Mr. Benson honestly thinks Providence was deliberately poking fun at him, an experience which Providence certainly denied to Dante and Milton.

TALKING FEAR OUT OF EXISTENCE.

Mr. Benson by no means confines himself to talking fear out of existence. He suggests remedies. Love not unwisely, he counsels. But, on the other hand, be not wise in not loving at all. The aged should not hesitate to surrender the office they cannot fulfil; none the less they must continue to work. Fears of the instinct must be combated by one's getting together "a treasure of interests and hopes and beautiful visions and emotions. Such birds of paradise may not sing on every bush: but will; and be serene!" Dives, again, who dreads the eye of a needle, should undergo the exemplary discipline of "living sparely" in a small

## LATEST RIVIERA FASHIONS

*Photo by Topical Press.*

**Coat and skirt of blue serge, white pique waistcoat, lingerie collar, helmet hat of black jet and tulle.**

house." For though a great mansion in the country and a large residence in London are not necessarily un-Christianlike appurtenances of life, a temporary seclusion in "a small Scotch shooting-lodge," with these in reserve, is hardly drastic enough. There are excursions, too, on Johnson, Tennyson, Ruskin, Carlyle, Charlotte Bronte, and John Sterling, each of them the victim at times of a fearful heart. And there is all Mr. Benson's usual abundance of little cautionary anecdotes about friends and acquaintances; the country clergyman, for example, who in perpetual dread of taking cold always put on a hat in the winter months before crossing the straits between drawing and dining room; the brute, P——, at Eton, who did "a satanically brave thing." Best of his moral instances, however, is the foolish woman who loved to boast to her friends of the pressure of claims upon her mind and heart:—"It is the same story every day," she would lament, "a score of people bringing their little mugs of egotism to be filled at my pump of sympathy." Foolish, perhaps, and yet—for Mr. Benson once more confesses that he is perpetually the recipient of letters, expressing gratitude or asking advice, from a host of unknown friends—many, without question, will be the mugs thirstily presented to catch this latest outpour from his perennial fount.

## TEMPTATIONS OF A SIMPLE LIFE.

### LINE OF LEAST RESISTANCE.

The simple life which is now exhibiting itself in Vincent-square is not a new thing, says "The Times," in one of its editorial notes. Romans under the Empire used to attempt it, and Chinese sages of the Sung Dynasty lived in the wilderness under the shadow of great trees and were visited by statesmen, who came to learn from them the wisdom they had acquired in their solitude. It is of such sages that Coleridge speaks in "Kubla Khan" when he says:—

Weave a circle round him thrice
And close your eyes in holy dread;
For he on honey-dew hath fed
And drunk the milk of Paradise.

But the simple life was much simpler for these Chinese sages than it can be for anyone in England now. The sage could cut himself off from civilization at one stroke. He had only to depart into the mountains and he could be sure that conventions would trouble him no more. From that time he was equally free from the ties and the comforts of society. He could neither be irritated by the sheeplike routine of ordinary men nor could he get any pleasure from his rebellion against it. If he chose to wear strange clothes, there was no one to be surprised by them; if he choes to eat strange food, he must find and prepare it for himself. But the simple life in England is, and must be, a perpetual and conscious reaction against surrounding complexities. However simple you may resolve to be yourself, you cannot get away from other people who are not simple. If you determine to live in a caravan, you will always be meeting motor-cars. If you weave your own trousers, you will not escape from those whose trousers are made for them by the tailor. If you walk about eating raw tomatoes, you will cause amusement and surprise to those who eat sitting what is cooked for them in the kitchen. And, with all your simplicity, you will not escape from the consciousness of the surrounding complexity and of your own rebellion against it.

A MEANS TO AN END.

Now to the Chinese sage, we may suppose, the simple life was only a means to an end. He passed into a certain physical state of being so that he might attain to a certain mental state of being. His aim was not to be conscious of his physical state, but to forget it altogether in the high, ranging freedom of his thoughts. The food that he gathered in the wilderness became to him honey-dew and the milk of Paradise, because his mind was so uplifted by solitude that it seemed to be drunk with a heavenly wine. There are pictures of these sages in a bodily trance, with their souls, like shapes made of vapour, travelling among the stars. But an Englishman living the simple life now would find it more difficult to attain to such a trance than if he were content to live like other people. For the simple life, in the midst of a complex civilization, is so far from simple that it becomes an end in itself rather than a means to an end. It is not the line of leas resistance, but a line that meets with resistance at every point. Indeed, it is less troublesome, by far, to travel in a car or in a train than in a caravan, to buy your trousers from the tailor than to weave them for yourself. And the very fact that the simple life is so troublesome makes it a little dangerous to the minds of those who attempt to live it seriously. To camp out for a holiday is well enough, but if you are always camping out you will find that you have very little time or energy left to do anything else. The one object of the simple life is freedom for the mind, liberation from all the ties that turn life into a mere routine; and if the simple life itself becomes an exacting routine, it is as bad for the soul as any round of meaningless social duties. You have no right to scorn the chatter of a suburban tea-party, if you yourself spend your time in boiling a kettle over a camp fire. The world may be too much with the people at the tea-party, but you may waste your powers just as much as they do; and it is no use to be pagan suckled on a creed outworn, unless you really do see the sights which, according to Wordsworth, pagans used to see. The real simple life is the life which takes the line of least resistance, which leaves the greatest freedom to the soul; and that cannot be found by any routine of simplicity, by caravans and raw tomatoes and home-women trousers.

A NEW KIND OF PHARISEE.

If the simple life becomes a foible with you, so that you take a pride in all its details and in your own rebellion against convention; if, walking abroad in your home-woven trousers, you like to compare them with the tailor-made trousers of others, then you are only a new kind of Pharisee, and as far from freedom as the most conventional fine lady. For you have only given up a common convention for one that you have made for yourself; and the very fact that you have made it for yourself increases its power over your mind. Common conventions have their use in that we can forget them in obeying them. So long as they are harmless, the very habit of them gives us freedom; and therefore wise men only disobey them when they have some strong reason for doing so. A philosopher of the most daring mind will not be daring in his dress, because when he walks abroad he does not want to be distracted from his own thoughts by the notice of other people. So when we see a man of very audacious appearance we may usually infer that all his audacities are outside him, that all his energy of revolt has gone in details that do not matter. People who are violently artistic in their clothes often practise no other art at all, or else paint timid little water-colours after a recipe they learnt from a drawing-master in their youth. So, we may suspect, it is with the most systematic livers of the simple life. We imagine them to be philosophers, when they are only comparing their own conventions with other people's. We suppose them to be nourishing some inward spiritual flame, when all the while they are only keeping their camp-fire alight.

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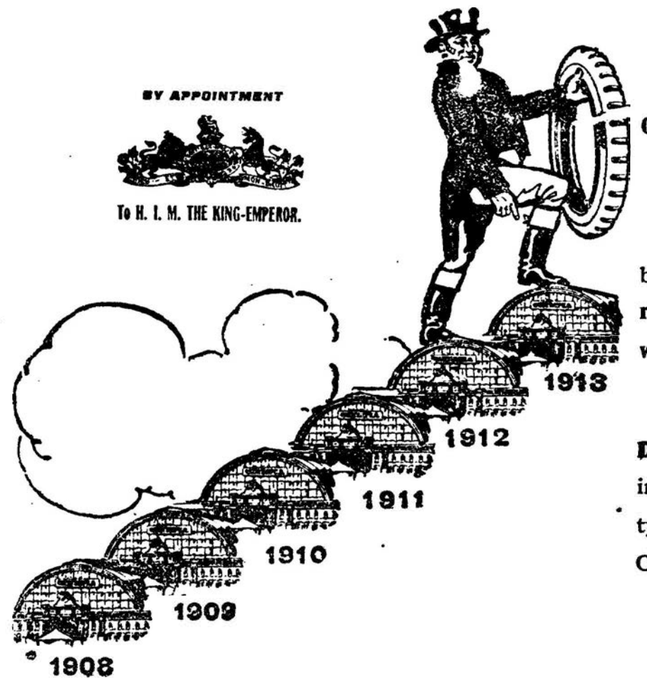


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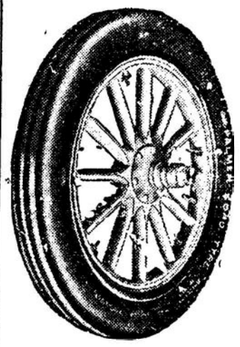

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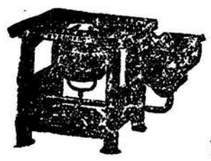

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